# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,832.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1868.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two



THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.. " 28 0
" including postage .... " 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town.. " 15 0
" including postage .... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 3 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. " 0 2 As. per
line but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PAIN—January 16th, at Allandale Villa, Poona, the wife of Mr. Charles Pain, Sub-Engineer P. W. D., of a daughter.

VENAYEKRAO—January 18th, at Girgaum, the wife of Mr. Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee, of a son.

DEATHS.

SUNT.—On the 20th instant, at Mazagon, of acute dysentry, the beloved wife of H. Hunt, Esq., aged 35 years and 1 month.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

TRITTON—January 10th, at Cawnpore, John Maxwell Tritton, eldest son of the late Lieutenant Colonel John Tritton, H. M. 10th Hussars.

COLLES—January 10th, at Gya, Richard Colles, Esq., 1st Class Assistant Engineer, Patna Branch Road Division, aged 39 years.

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers once a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, and Bussorah.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay ..... | 3rd & 17th | Leave Bussorah .... | 31st & 4th |
| " Kurrachee ... | | " Bushire ..... | |
| " Guadur ..... | | " Lingu ..... | |
| " Muscat ..... | | " Bunder Abbas. | |
| " Bunder Abbas. | | " Muscat ..... | |
| " Lingu ..... | | " Guadur ..... | |
| " Kurrachee..... | | " Kurrachee..... | |
| Arrive Bussorah .... | | Arrive Bombay..... | |

The S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 Tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched as above, on 3rd proximo, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

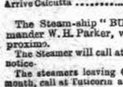
From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
" Kurrachee on..... " 19th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

*N. B.*—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 13th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay ..... | 15 | Leave Calcutta ..... | 5 |
| " Carwar..... | 16 | " Bimlipatam ..... | 7 |
| " Mangalore ..... | 17 | " Vizagapatam ..... | 10 |
| " Cannanore ..... | 18 | " Chicacole ..... | 12 |
| " Calicut ..... | 18 | " Madras ..... | 23 |
| " Cochin ..... | 19 | " Pondicherry ..... | |
| " Tuticorin ..... | 20 | " Negapatam ..... | 24 |
| " Colombo ..... | 20 | " Galle ..... | |
| " Galle ..... | | " Colombo ..... | 27 |
| " Negapatam ..... | 24 | " Tuticorin ..... | 28 |
| " Pondicherry ..... | | " Cochin ..... | 29 |
| " Madras ..... | 27 | " Calicut ..... | 30 |
| " Coconada ..... | 29 | " Cannanore ..... | 1 |
| " Vizagapatam ..... | 30 | " Mangalore ..... | 2 |
| " Bimlipatam ..... | 30 | " Carwar ..... | 3 |
| Arrive Calcutta ..... | | Arrive Bombay ..... | 4 |

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. H. Parker, will sail to Coast and Calcutta on 15th proximo.

The Steamer will call at Vingorla on coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Bangore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January, 1868.

THE STEAMER MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE will sail for the undermentioned places on TUESDAY 21st inst. at 4 P. M. taking Goods and passengers and will sail from the Apollo Bunder.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unjuwel | Malwun |
| Ruttnagerry | Vingorla |
| Jeddah | Goa |

For terms of Freight and passage apply to Manockjal Lullobhoy Bazar Gate Street.

Bomb'y, 17th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNESS OF CARGO per Ship "TRAFALGAR," arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Trafalgar.*

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "DULEEP SINGH," arrived from Liverpool are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once, to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Duleep Singh.*

Bombay, 13th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "CITY OF CANTON," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Canton."

Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "JOHN BELLAMY," CALVERT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain CALVERT, will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

BRENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents of the Ship *John Bellamy.*

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

### PATON & CHARLES'

SKIN SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, WHITE WINDSOR HONEY, Glycerine, Brown Windsor and other Fancy Soaps. In 1-lb. and ½-lb. Bars, Tablets, and POUND PACKETS.

Orders through English Correspondents, or direct, accompanied by instructions for payment in London, immediately attended to.

TUNNEL SOAP WORKS,
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.

### BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rosine. | Purple. | Blue. | Crimson. | Red. |
| Magenta. | Violet. | Green. | Canary. | Orange. |
| Fuchsine. | Mauve. | Brown. | Scarlet. | Phosphines |

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout he world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 new dyes on application.

*Prize Medal Exhibition*, 1862.—*Class* 26.

### PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO., PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,

GRAVEL LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb.... | ... | 1s, 3d, 1s. 6d. |
| " for Jobs, per lb. ... | ... | 1s. 3d. 1s 6d. |
| " for Book-work, per lb. | ... | 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. |
| " for superior Book-work | ... | 3s., 4s. |
| " for Woodcuts, per lb. | ... | 5s., 7s. 6d. |
| " for Woodcuts extra fine | ... | 10s. |
| Coloured Inks, per lb.... | ... | 3s., 4s., 5s. |
| " fine, per lb. | ... | 7s. 6d., 10s. |
| Copper-plate Ink, per lb. | ... | 3s., 4s. |
| Lithographic Ink, per lb. | ... | 3s., 5s., 8s., 12s. |
| Varnish, per gallon .... | ... | 12s., 15s., 30s. |

Messrs PARSONS, FLETCHER, and Co., having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

*** Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 16th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

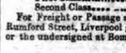
RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

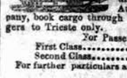
First Class.....£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.



THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Mussulaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. TRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

### OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ | Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 | Scarf Ring. |
| 2 | " Linen Collars. | 1 | Walking Stick. |
| ½ | " Under-Vests. | 1 | Umbrella. |
| 1 | " Fine White Cotton Socks. | 1 | Binocular Glass. |
| 1 | " Fine Coloured do. | 1 | Rug with Strap. |
| 1 | " White Cambric Handkerchiefs. | 1 | Dressing Bag. |
| 1 | " Colored do. do. | 1 | Hand Portmanteau. |
| 1 | (one) Overland Suit. | 2 | Overland Trunks. |
| 1 | (two) Sleeping Suits. | 1 | Clothes Bag. |
| 2 | (two) Pairs Kid Gloves. | 1 | Opera Hat. |
| 6 | (six) Scarfs and Ties. | 1 | Travelling Hat. |
| | Apollo House. | 1 | Courier Bag. |
| | | 1 | Easy Chair. |
| | | | BADHAM & Co. |

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

### THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

## NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Bronghams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

COKE, TAR, and USED LIME constantly on sale at the GAS WORKS, Chinchpoogley.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY'S price for GAS is Rs. 7 per 1,000 cubic feet, which is cheaper than any other description of light.

Offices, 1, Church Lane, Fort.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from ½ to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSEM, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The NINTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon's Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd February 1868 at 4 P. M.

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts to the 31st December 1867.

2. To pass a Resolution authorizing the Directors to make such a distribution of the Funds in hands as may be agreed on.

3. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon's Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 8th January, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, at noon, on THURSDAY the 30th January 1868 for the purpose stated in the Advocate General's opinion in respect of the improper withdrawal of funds to a very large amount belonging to the Company, as shewn in the Report of the Sub-Committee of Directors who were appointed to investigate into the purchases of the Company's properties and to consider the same. Report, and such other matters as may be brought before them.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

### LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTHOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,

APOLLO STREET,

AND

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,

And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

### MRS. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival "Per Overland," of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c.:—

BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies and Children.
INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.
A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.
FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.
New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.
GARABALDI'S in great variety.
BLACK Lace Shawls and Rotondes.
" Silk Paletots in all the newest shapes.
" for Children.
BALL DRESSES, Berthes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Colored.
MOIRE ANTIQUE "
GRENADINE, MOHAIRS," TARLATANS, ALPACCA'S, new light Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOES, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ.
BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-dresses.
WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS. Black, White, and Colored Crepe,
KINCKERBOCKER suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.
READY MADE SKIRTS.
JET Chains.
" Brooches,
" Earrings.
" Buckles.
" Combs.
GOLD Buckles.
" Combs, &c., &c.
Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c.,&c. and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by a remittance of satisfactory reference in Bombay.

## NOTICES.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

ORDERED from HOME, expressly for ABYSSINIA, and just received, a splendid consignment of first-class everlasting Boots, to lace and with elastic sides—also a quantity of Enamel'd Antigropelo Leggings.

R. PARTRIDGE.

Red Boot Mart.

TERMS—CASH.

LANDON & Co., ARMY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, 7, New Burlington Street, London.—Beg to NOTIFY to their PATRONS and the Officers of BOMBAY STAFF CORPS generally, that they are prepared to supply the NEW PATTERN HELMET lately authorized for that service by Circular No. 2, dated Mahableshwur, 22nd April 1867.

Dress Helmet ...£3-15-0 } Supplied FREE OF OVER-
Undress do. ...£1-11-6 } LAND CARRIAGE from Southampton to Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Forae Roaes on the Flats near Byculla.

The Drawings and Specification of the proposed Roads may be inspected and the Bills of quantities obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 4th day of February 1868 addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq. C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

### GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected by himself from the best Manufacturers in England and the Continent, and from the superior quality of texture and design he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed.

He respectfully invites his constituents and the Public in general to judge for themselves of the above fact.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK CLOTH FOR DRESS AND FROCK COATS which for quality, cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A Splendid assortment of fancy silk mixed Coatings.
Do do. do. do. do. Trouserings
Black, Blue, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Best Black Silk, and fancy Velvet for Vestings.
Black and White Silk Moiree Antique for do.
Best White, and colored diamond quiltings for do.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, best quality.
THE NEW REGULATION PATROL JACKET.
MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

A. A. is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure the satisfaction of his numerous customers.

### REQUISITES FOR ABYSSINIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF,
DRAB COATS, LEGGINGS AND CAPS, Rs. 35,

Made expressly to resist the soverest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. En route the Coat can be used to sleep on, to prevent damp;

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HATS

The Undress Air Chamber Forage Cap, the Bombay Staff Corps Helmets, Leather bound; the Brisbane, Celestial and Oriental Chamber Hats, and a variety of other Hats and Balmoral Caps.

A. ALLAN, 17 Apollo Street.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

### FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, PURE AMORPHOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off *(for cash only)* at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R. & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

*Filtration, treatment with Charcoal* and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *at once*

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Before 7-45 A. M. | will be livered in the Fort at | | 10 | A. M. | |
| Do. 9-45 | do. | do. | do. | 11-30 | do. |
| Do. 11-15 | do. | do. | do. | 12-30 | P. M. |
| Do. 12-15 | P. M. | do. | do. | 2 | do. |
| Do. 1-45 | do. | do. | do. | 5 | do. |
| Do. 4-45 | do. | do. | do. | 8 | A. M. |

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, until the end of the next Monsoon with immediate possession, a well furnished house situated in one of the most pleasant positions on the west side of Malabar Hill close to the sea. For further articulars apply to "D. C. G." at the office of this paper.

## NOTICES.

RE MARK KEYNTON, deceased.—All persons having claims on, or indebted to, the estate of "SMITH & KEYNTON" are requested to communicate with Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co. as soon as possible.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

*Depot at Malabar Hill.*

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen desirous of securing copies of the Photograph taken of the Elephants being shipped for Abyssinia can have the same by applying to the undersigned. Price Rs. 2-8 each copy, size of plate 10 by 8.

Views of the Carlee Caves, Elephanta Caves, Bhore Ghaut, Khandalla, Sholapore, Bombay, &c.

SYKES & DWYER.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of Rs. 550 per share will be paid on production of share-certificates at the registered office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Friday, January 3rd, 1868.

W. F. STEARNS,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS,
Liquidators of the B. & B. S. S. Co. Lt.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.—At a meeting of the Directors held in Calcutta on the 28th day of December 1867, it was resolved that a Fourth Call of Rupees 100 per share be made payable on or before the 3rd day of February next, at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution, notice is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Rs. 100 (one hundred) per share is made.

Shareholders on the Bombay Register are requested to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into this office on or before MONDAY the 3rd day of February next.

The Share Certificates must be produced at the time of payment of the Call.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH

With Power to Increase up to two Crores.

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

ARCHIBALD DUNCAN GRANT, Esq., OF MESSRS. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq., OF MESSRS. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
HERBY MAXWELL, Esq., OF MESSRS. FINLAY SCOTT & Co.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.

W. NICOL, Esq., OF MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.
*(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)*

Solicitors.—MESSRS. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY.

Secretary and Treasurer.—

Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. FRASER, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES for Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Cotton; Jute and Silk Manufactures; Bleaching, Dying, and Calico Printing Works; Sugar, Paper, Oil, and Oil-Gas Manufactures; Iron and Timber Work-shops; Corn-Mills, &c., &c., with Estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late Sola Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.

PRICE:—In Bombay, Rs. 10. To Outstations, Rs. 10½ CASH.

London: VIRTUE & Co.; Calcutta: LEPAGE & Co.; Bombay: CHESSON & WOODHALL! Madras: J. HIGGINBOTHAM; Lahore: W. COCKELL & Co.; Agra: *Daily Gazette Press*; Mooltan: DADABHOY MANOCKJEE.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

*(From the Morning Star, October 7, 1867)*

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India is one of the most practical works on the subjects of which it treats that could well be written. The editor, Mr. P. R Cola, thinks that the great industrial want of India is the substitution of machinery for manual labour. In order to facilitate the establishment of mills and factories, he has compiled a work describing the various processes of the cotton, silk, sugar, paper, oil, and oil-gas manufactures; the bleaching, dying and printing of calico; and the best mode of constructing iron foundries and timber mills, and of manufacturing steam engines, boilers, &c. The value of the book is greatly increased by the numerous illustrations with which the text is enriched. It contains a considerable amount of interesting information on the special productions of India; and while admirably adapted for the particular object for which it has been published, it will be found useful to the general student.

*(From the Engineering, November 8, 1867.)*

This is a volume advocating the extension of European modes of manufacture to India and other countries of the East, and containing plans and estimates of factories. . . The rudiments of most of the arts we have received from India. . . . Processes have been much improved in our hands, and Mr. Cola says that it is now incumbent upon us to render back these improved methods in supercession of the native processes. There is certainly no reason why a bad method of manufacture should continue to be pursued in India or any where else when a better method is known. . . . It seems to be a great waste of effort to carry cotton half round the globe to be spun in Manchester, and to be afterwards carried back to the place from which it was exported. . . . The day, we believe, will come when factories of the kind Mr. Cola describes will take wide root in India; and it would be a miserable and unworthy policy in us to discourage their establishment. . . . Mr. Cola has performed a useful service by affording so much information about the cost and arrangements of small factories suited for such a country as India; and such will be peculiarly useful to those who meditate the establishment of factories in that country. . . . . The lights he affords may also aid in the improvement of native processes. But we feel persuaded that, before manufactures can prevail largely in India, its agriculture and internal communications must be largely improved.

*(From the Daily Telegraph, November 9, 1867.)*

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India," edited by P. R. Cola, and illustrated by numerous and excellent wood cuts, is a book not to get from the circulating library, but to buy, study and then possess for future reference. We have carefully explored its contents, and had marked much for comment here. Space, however, is wanting. We must therefore content ourselves with saying that it gives a complete account of the past and present position of the East in regard to manufactures, and brings forward trustworthy data for judging what may be its future, if modern enterprise and capital can only be induced to try fresh fields and pastures new.

*(From the Illustrated London News.)*

There can be no question about the importance of the subject treated of in this volume, or about the fitness of the editor if experience be any test of fitness, for the task he has undertaken. The work must have been one of great labour; for though it is little more than a compilation, the information collected from various sources could not have been gathered together without considerable trouble. It should receive proper attention from those whom it principally concerns.

*(From the Home News, October 10, 1867.)*

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India and the East." This is a large subject, but it is treated in a large spirit in a work just published and edited by Mr. P. R. Cola, who was lately the sole proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills at Bombay. Mr. Cola would intro

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### BOMBAY DALY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

**BANKS**

| Subscribed Capital | Num. Value of Sh. | Paid up | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | pr. | | |
| 3,140,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 8 | Bank of Bengal .. | 7,000 prshare |
| 1,925,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 8 p ct. | Bank of Bombay.. | 2s per share |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 150 | ... | Bombay Pres Bank. | 160 per share |
| 2,000,000 | 200 | 200 | 6ps. | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 38 per share. |
| 2,000,000 | 200 | 1 /- | .... | Brokers Banking Company ... .. | 68 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 100 | 9 6 | nil | Central Bank... .. | 3 per share |
| 800,000 | 250 | 7 0 | 5 | Chartered Bank of India A. & China. | 185 per share. |
| 800,000 | 200 | 25 | 13½ | China Bank .. .. | 6 per share. |
| 700,000 | 200 | 250 | 12½ | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & china. | 33 p ct prem |
| 1,500,000 | 250 | 200 | 12 | Comptoir d'Escompted'Paris... .. | Nominal. |
| 1,000,000 | 200 | 500 | 9 | Delhi and London .. | No quot |
| 500,000 | 500 | 200 | .... | Indian Peninsular London & China Ba. | 17 184 p. |
| 3,750,000 | 200 | 1,000 | 18 | Madras Bank... .. | 63 p. ction |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 8 p ct. | National Bank of India .. .. .. | 129 to 130 |
| 500,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | Oriental Bank Co. | 75 p. share |
| 2,000,000 | 250 | 200 | .... | Royal Bank of India | 82 p. s shr. |
| .. | 200 | 100 | .... | Guzerat Bank .... | 65 [al. pm. |

**SHIPPING COMPANIES.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | ..... | Bombay Ship Co..... | 1,000 |
| 240,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 25 | S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co... | 275 per share |
| 180,000 | 5,000 | 1,500 | — | Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co... .. | 2,475 per share |
| 160,000 | 4,000 | 2,500 | ..... | Prince of W. Ship Co | 1,000 per share |
| 150,000 | 50 | 500 | .... | Virgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co. ..... | 120 per share |
| | 151 | 3,000 | 250 | Union Shipping Co. Limited. ..... .. | 100 per share |

**FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 400 | 100 | 15 | Bengal Credit Mob | 76 per sh. |
| 1,200,000 | 400 | 130 | .... | Financial Asso. of India and China | 38½ p. shar. |

**LAND COMPANIES.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | .... | Back Bay Reclamation Co. .. .. .. | 275 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 p.s. | Elphinstone Land Co... .. .. .. | 515 p.sh |
| 1,000,00 | 1,000 | 400 | .... | New Do. ... .. | 45 to 50 p.sh |
| 5,000,000 | 10,000 | 4,000 | .... | Freere Land Co. .. | 90 to 95 p.sh |
| 110,000 | 2,000 | 900 | .... | House and Land Investment Co.. | No quotation |
| 100,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 | .... | Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. | 510 per share |
| .... | 2,000 | 1,100 | 25 p. | Port Canning... .. | 180 to 185 |
| 2,180,000 | 10,000 | 6,200 | .... | Colaba Land Co. .. | 960 per share |

**EXCHANGE.**

| On | Terms. | Rates |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks... .. | 4 months'sight | 1s. 10 5/16d. |
| Do. Credits.. .. | 4 Do. do.. | 1s. 11 1/16d. |
| Do. Documents.. | 4 Do. do.. | 1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11¼d. |
| Calcutta..... .. | At sight .. | 100¾. |
| Do. .. .. | 30 days' sight.. | 99¾. |
| Do. .. .. | 60 Do. do. .. | 99½. |
| Madras .. .. | 30 Do. do.. | 1 4dis. |
| China.. | 60 days' sight .. | 219. |

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities granulite bills .. | .. .. .. | 6 per cent. 8 do. |
| Four per cent. Co.'s | 1835-36 .. .. | |
| " " " " | 1842-43 .. .. | 92 |
| " " " " | 1854-55 .. .. | |
| Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan | 1856-57 .. .. | 107½ |
| Five per cent. Public Works Loan | 1864-65 .. .. | 104 |
| Five and a half per cent. | .. .. .. | 112¾ |
| Municipal 6 per cent. Loan | .. .. .. | 111¼ |

**BANK OF BENGAL.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities .. .. | .. 7 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills .. .. .. | .. 10 do. |

**PRICES OF BULLION, &c.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each .. .. .. .. | .. Rs. 10-8-0 |
| Bank of England Notes .. .. .. | .. „ 10-4 |
| Spanish Dollars .. .. .. .. | .. „ 2[illegible] |
| Garibas .. .. .. .. | .. „ 2[illegible] |
| Mexican Dollars .. .. .. .. | .. „ 2[illegible] |
| German Crowns .. .. .. .. | .. „ 2[illegible] |
| Five-Franc Pieces .. .. .. .. | .. „ 223 |
| Bar Silver .. .. .. .. | .. „ 108-8 |
| Gold Leaf .. .. .. .. | .. „ 15-1 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English .. .. .. | .. „ 16-9 |

### DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1868.

| | | PER CANDY. |
|---|---|---|
| Oomrawuttee .. | Old .. .. | 130 to 132 |
| Akote .. .. | .. .. .. | |
| Khandeish.. .. | .. .. .. | 128 to 130 |
| Barsee .. .. | .. .. .. | |
| Dholleras .. .. | .. .. .. | 130 to 135 |
| Bhownuggur .. | .. .. .. | 135 to 140 |
| Hingunghaut .. | .. .. .. | 135 to 137 |
| Broach .. .. | .. .. .. | 115 to 120 |
| Veeravul .. .. | .. .. .. | 130 to 132 |
| Vingorla .. .. | .. .. .. | 128 to 130 |
| Comptа .. .. | .. .. .. | 140 to 145 |
| Dharwar Sawginned | .. .. .. | 150 to 155 |
| Oomrawuttee .. | New .. .. | |
| Akote .. .. | .. .. .. | |
| Ready Sales... | ... ... | 750 Candies |
| For delivery | ... ... | 2,700 |
| Market Firm. | | |

### IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

*For the Week ending 8th November 1867.*

IMPORTS.

HONGKONG.

Silver Coin .....

AFRICAN [illegible]

Gold Coin.....

Silver Coin .....

Gold Coin.....

CUTCH.

Gold Coin.....

Silver Coin .....

SINGAPORE.

Silver Coin .....

CUTCH.

Gold Coin.....

Silver Coin .....

GOA, DEMAUN, AND DIU.

Rupees .....

ADEN.

Gold Coin .....

Silver Coin .....

GUZERAT BRITISH.

Rupees .....

CONCAN BRITISH.

Rupees .....

| | |
|---|---|
| | 5,000 |
| | 28,900 |
| | 10,000 |
| | 14,000 |
| | 3,775 |
| | 5,000 |
| | 22,588 |
| | 5,250 |
| | 38,500 |
| | 1,000 |
| | 400 |
| | 5,000 |
| | 2,200 |
| | 3,000 |
| | 4,000 |
| | 28,800 |
| | 7,000 |
| | 500 |
| | 15,500 |
| | 1,000 |
| | 56,825 |

Total Gold Rs. 84,865
„ Silver „ 1,51,270

Total for the week Rs. 2,06,135

Previously Imported in the year 1867 ..... 6,48,40,635

Total from 1st Jany. to 8th Nov. 1867 .... 6,50,46,770
Ditto same period 1866 16,19,20,023

Decrease .. 9,65,36,253

Total Gold Rs. 93,308
„ Silver „ 2,23,975

Total for the week Rs. 3,17,283

Previously Exported in the year 1867 ..... 2,37,81,750

Total from 1st Jany. to 8th Nov. 1867 .... 2,40,99,033
Ditto same period 1866 4,05,36,461

Decrease.. 1,65,37,431

### BENGAL.—*Jan.* 14.

| Stocks. | paid Rs. | ½ year's Divnd. | Quotations. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agra Bank, Ld..... | 100 | ... | 110 to 112 |
| Bank of Bengal..... | 1000 | 3½ p. ct. | 1775 |
| Bengal Credit Mobl. Ld | 100 | nil. | in liquidation |
| Delhi & London Bank Ld. | 250 | nil. | 240 to 245 |
| National Bank of India... | 125 | 4 p. ct. | 126½ |
| Cal. & S. E. Railway Co. | 544 | 2½ p. ct. | 51 to 52 |
| Delhi Railway Co..... | 167 | 2½ p. ct. | Par. |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | 218 | 2½ p. ct. | 221 to 222 |
| East India Railway Co... | 218 | 2½ p. ct. | 244 |
| Port Canning Land Co .. | 1200 | nil. | 210 |

Government Securities.—The business reported in Government Securities were at the following rates. A little more than one lac's of 4 per cents at Rs. 7-12 and one small lot at Rs. 7-10 discount; Public Works 5 per cents at Rs. 5-8 to 5-12, and some small amounts at Rs. 5-14 and 6-0 premium; 5 per cents of 1858-57, one lot at Rs. 7-14, and two or three at Rs. 8-0 premium; upwards of 2 lakhs of 5½ per cents at Rs 13-0 premium. Yesterday, about Rs. 100,000 of 5 years' Debentures obtained Rs. 6 premium.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures were purchased at Rs. 3-2 premium and some small pieces at Rs. 3-4.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs 1,775 each, inclusive of dividend.

Two sales of National Bank shares were reported a Rs. 1281.

The demands for India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares continue steady; there were several buyers at Rs. 525 per Rs. 1,000 shares, without finding sellers under Rs. 550.

A small lot of Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 40, exclusive of dividend.

Only one sale of the Gamning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares found a buyer at Rs. 210; there were many sellers at Rs. 205 and even lower, without meeting a purchaser.

### MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 20.

White, Captain, R. A., on leave from Poona.
Coles, Lieutenant, 9th N. I., on leave from Dhoolia.
Purcell, Captain, Ordnance Department, on leave from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 20.

Hartford, Lieutenant, 30th Regiment, on leave to Kurrachee.
Maxwell, Ensign, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, on duty to Moradabad.
Harington, Ensign, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, on duty to Moradabad.
Sandilands, Ensign, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, on duty to Moradabad.
Brander, Ensign, 2nd Bat. 60th Foot, on duty to Calcutta.
Amherst, Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, on duty to Deolelee.

### SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—20TH JAN.

| Port. | Cotton. | Seed. |
|---|---|---|
| To London... ..... | £2 17 6 to £3 0 0 p. t. | £2 0s. Nomi. |
| „ Liverpool..... | £3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0 | £2 2s. 6d. |
| By Overland Route .. | £5 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0 | .... |
| To China ..... | Rs. 14 per bale. | .... |
| „ Mauritius ..... | No business. | .... |

ARRIVAL.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 20. | Bombay Castle .. | Gammie..... | Anneslay Bay, Dec. 24 |

DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 20. | Sands (a) ..... | Soames..... | Annesley Bay. |
| | Windsor Castle.. | Pryce ..... | Kurrachee. |
| | Salsette (a) ..... | Parish ..... | Kurrachee. |
| | Colonist ..... | Gibson ..... | Red Sea. |

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Kurrachee*, to Kurrachee.
Steamer *Shahtoory*, to Hongkong.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


**NOW READY.**

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

**ALMANAC & DIRECTORY**

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

**NOW READY**

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

**ALMANAC & DIRECTORY**

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

*TO BE PUBLISHED,*

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

**MUNICIPAL RECORD**

FOR

**1868.**

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain so file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve peranmum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

**NOW READY.**

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawaddy Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day cancelled the power of attorney given by me to one BHOORASHA GIRDHURLAL, as Mooneem of my firm in Bombay, and I shall not be responsible for any acts done by him hereafter.

JAISINGBHAI HATHISING.

Dated Ahmedabad, this 16th day of January, 1868.

TO LET.—Offices on the 2nd floor of the Building of the Bank of Bombay, facing Elphinstone Circle. Apply to

20th January, 1868. PELLY & Co

PROPERTY IN ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

The undersigned will receive offers to 28th instant, for B. H. CAMA'S Trustees' fourth share of that large Building in the Elphinstone Circle, situated behind Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.'s premises. Plans can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co.

J. J. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—WANTED a European Teacher to act as Assistant in the Society's Fort School, under the Superintendence of Mr. McDonald. Applications, with Certificates, to be sent to either of the Secretaries.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, 20th January, 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On MONDAY, the 27th day of January 1868, at 4 P. M., Messrs. HERRALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Canjee Dhurumsey and on account and risk of Ghachee Kasod Mitha, Mahomed Mitha and Fatmabibe, widow of the late Ghachee Mitha, all that piece and parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying, or being on the Erskine Road, which said property is assessed under No. 1714, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 836, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Soonabai, widow of the late Framjee Bomanjee Wadia, on or towards the west by the property of Joona Abdoola, on or towards the north by Sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by Erskine Road.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., at their office, No. 6, Rampart Row.

HEERALALL & Co.

PROCLAMATION. BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that the First SESSIONS of 1868 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of February instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give Notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give Notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 20th day of January 1868, and in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

ANDREW HAY, Sheriff.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


LOST.—Near the Band Stand on the 19th instant, a gentleman's Gold Hunting Watch, by Jones, No. 40,041 with a neck chain attached, any person bringing the same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

G. E. PILCHER.

Victoria Road, Byculla.

KEROSENE OIL — KEROSENE OIL — KEROSENE OIL.—Price reduced to ONE RUPEE per Gallon, a parcel of this Oil of very best quality imported direct from the United States for sale at the above rates. Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE SON & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

TO BE LET.—A large and Commodious four-storied building No. 3 situated in the Elphinstone Circle facing the Custom House well suited for Office, Godown and dwelling purposes. For further particulars and terms of rent apply to the undersigned at his Bungalow, Malabar Hill, between 7 and 11 A. M. or, in the Office of Messrs. William Nicol & Co. between 3 and 5 P. M.

શા કેશવજી નાયક.
*i. e.* KESSOWJEE NAIK.

NOTICE. — Consignees of Cargo per Ship "EDWARD PERCY," WALKER, Master, from London, are requested to pay freight and send Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature; as also to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand. In cases where boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th January, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAMON AMEEN bin ESMAIL has contracted to sell that piece of Government Ground with the Dwelling-houses and premises thereon, situate on the East side of Duncan Road in the sub-district of Bhoolesheer, and now in the occupation of the said Mamon Ameen bin Esmail and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,566 and 807 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 99 and 100, and containing by admeasurement 332-8/9 square yards little more or less and bounded as follows:—on the East by the Sweepers' passage, on the West by the said Duncan Road, on the North by the House of Goree Baba, and on the South by the House of Vulubdass Vussonjee. Any persons claiming any interest in the said land, dwelling-house or premises are required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof at my Office in Rampart Row, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 20th day of January, 1868.

H. MANISTY, Solicitor, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive sealed Tenders up to 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, for the supply of

15,000 Cumblies, Black... ... .....
12,000 Cloth Great Coats .....
12,000 Lascars Mirzaee Lined.....
12,000 Cloth Pyjamas.....
39,000 Banians, loose... .....
3,000 Blankets, Europe "J" by 4 ft. }

As per Musters open for inspection in this office.

Dealers can tender for any one of the Articles or for the whole, in which latter case it should be specified, on the Tender that the items are not tendered separately.

The above supply to be completed within one month from the date of the acceptance of tender.

A Cash deposit of ten per cent. calculated on the cost of the articles at the tendered rates should accompany each tender which deposit will be forfeited in the event of any of the articles not being supplied by the above prescribed time or being tendered of inferior quality or not equal to the musters.

The above articles will be subject to survey and the decision of the Executive Commissariat Officer will be final as regards rejection or otherwise.

Forms of Tenders and other information may be obtained on application to this office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 20th January, 1868.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own interior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such; or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CHURCH SERVICES AND PRAYER BOOKS.—A great variety now in stock, in Ivory, velvet, and morocco bindings at prices varying from three to forty rupees.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES.—Procurable in three sizes, viz:—9 by 6, 6 by 4, and 5 by 3, bound best plain Turkey Morocco, with or without clasp, prices ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 22-8.—The medium size can be had bound with Prayer Book at Rs. 16 without, or Rs. 19-8 with treble gilt clasp.

HYMN BOOKS.—Those in use at the different Churche in Bombay may be had in various editions and nea bindings.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—The leading standard works in all departments of General Science are usually procurable, as well as many popular books on the same subject, and nearly the whole of the Rudimentary Treatises on subjects connected with the Arts and Sciencies known as WEALE'S SERIES, a list of which may be had on application.

TO SECRETARIES OF READING Clubs, PUBLIC LIBRARIES, &c.—Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co. beg respectfully to direct attention to their new Book Catalogue, which will be found to contain a valuable collection of Standard Works in History, Biography, Voyage, and Travel, Theology, Medicine, Art and Science, Poetry, Fiction, Law, Education, Language, Works of Reference of every description &c. &c. &c.; many of which are catalogued at greatly reduced prices.

Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co. will be happy to make special arrangements for orders taken from the Catalogue to the amount of Rs. 500 and upwards.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREWS LIBRARY.

PICTURE GALLERY.
ENGRAVINGS UNFRAMED.
*Coloured after the Original Pictures.*

| | Engraver, | Painter | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAST ROSE OF SUMMER..... | *Richens* ..... | *Compte Calix* | 35 | 0 |
| MESSENGER OF LOVE ..... | *Jousain* ..... | *Ditto* ..... | 35 | 0 |
| GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME..... | *Simons* ..... | *Lenard* ..... | 30 | 0 |
| GOD SAVE THE QUEEN ..... | *Ditto* ..... | *Ward*..... | 30 | 0 |
| ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND | *Holl*..... | *Baxter* ..... | 15 | 0 |
| THE EVENING STAR ..... | *Atkinson* ... | *Barrand* .... | 12 | 0 |
| AU REVOIR ..... | *Holl*..... | *Simmons*..... | 12 | 0 |
| NORA ..... | *Ducey* ..... | *Baxter* ..... | 12 | 0 |
| THE CASKET ..... | *Ditto* ..... | *Ditto* ..... | 12 | 0 |
| THE LILIES OF THE FIELD.. | *Ditto* ..... | *Ditto* ..... | 12 | 0 |
| SPRING ..... | *Jousain* ..... | *Schlesinger*... | 10 | 0 |
| SUMMER ..... | *Lurat*..... | *Ditto* ..... | 10 | 0 |
| HOPES FOR THE FUTURE ..... | *Patrias* ..... | *Ditto* ..... | 10 | 0 |
| THOUGHTS OF THE PAST ..... | *Ditto* ..... | *Ditto* ..... | 10 | 0 |
| MAY BLOSSOMS ..... | *Ducey*..... | *Baxter* ..... | 10 | 0 |
| BELLE OF THE NIGHT ..... | *Jousain* ..... | *Ditto* ..... | 10 | 0 |
| CECILE ..... | *Sittel* ..... | *Walter* ..... | 10 | 0 |
| INDIGENCE ..... | *Jousain* ..... | *Tellabert* ... | 10 | 0 |
| OPULENCE..... | *Ditto* ..... | *Ditto* ..... | 10 | 0 |
| EVELINA ..... | *Geoffrey* ..... | *Chaplin*..... | 10 | 0 |
| MEDITATIONS..... | *Ditto* ..... | *Ditto* ..... | 10 | 0 |
| LA FLOUR DES SALONS..... | *Allias* ..... | *Dubuffe* .... | 9 | 0 |
| A PLEASANT PROSPECT ..... | *Ducey* ..... | *Collinson* ... | 8 | 0 |
| L'ATTEMPTE ..... | *Lelli*..... | *Van Bycken* | 8 | 0 |
| COTTON PLANT OF SOUTH CAROLINA ..... | | | 5 | 0 |
| SWITZERLAND and SAVOIE, a series of 9 views, *each* ... .. | | | 5 | 0 |

*Uncoloured.*

| | Engraver. | Painter. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TIME OF WAR ..... | *Atkinson* ..... | *Landseer*... | 50 | 0 |
| TIME OF PEACE ..... | *Ditto* ..... | *Ditto*..... | 40 | 0 |
| THERE'S LIFE IN THE OLD DOG YET ..... | *Byle* ..... | *Ditto*..... | 32 | 0 |
| PIPER AND PAIR OF NUTCRACKERS ..... | *Cousens* ..... | *Ditto*..... | 32 | 0 |
| BLACK BROTHERS ..... | *Atkinson* ..... | *Mulready*... | 32 | 0 |
| THE HUGUENOT ..... | *Bacrand* ..... | *Ditto*..... | 32 | 8 |
| RETURN FROM HAWKING..... | *Lewis* ..... | *Landseer* .. | 12 | 0 |
| HEARTS OF MISSLETOE ..... | *Bellin*..... | *Frost* ..... | 18 | 0 |
| THE CHALLENGE..... | *Moltram*..... | *Landseer* .. | 16 | 0 |
| ROMEO AND JULIET ..... | *Desmaney* ..... | *Tellabert* ... | 16 | 0 |
| LORD OF THE MANOR IN OLDEN TIME ..... | *Simmons* ..... | *Brooks* ..... | 15 | 0 |
| PITTY: Art Union Picture for 1867 ..... | *Lewon* ..... | *Lejeune* ... | 15 | 0 |
| AWAKENED SORROWS..... | *Mote* ..... | *Gillies* ..... | 16 | 0 |
| THE PIPER Art Union Picture... | *E. Goodall*... | *P. Goodall*. | 16 | 0 |
| FLORINDA..... | *Lurot*..... | *Winterhalter* | 15 | 0 |
| THE ANNUNCIATION ..... | *Marriuet* ... | *Tellabert*... | 12 | 0 |
| THE ARTIC COUNCIL..... | *Scott* ..... | *Pearce*..... | 12 | 0 |
| THE GLEANER..... | *Frank* ..... | *Portaels* ... | 13 | 0 |
| PORTRAIT OF GENERAL STALKER ..... | | *Haubart*..... | 12 | 0 |
| MAYDAY IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH ..... | *Watt* ..... | *Leslie*..... | 12 | 0 |
| ROEBUCK AND BOUGH HOUNDS | *Gibson* ..... | *Landseer* .. | 10 | 0 |
| MAKING NETS ..... | *Hodges* ..... | *Topham* .... | 10 | 0 |
| BEDTIME ..... | *Stock* ..... | *Frith* ..... | 9 | 0 |
| LA FERMIERE ..... | *Levasseur* ... | *Hamon* .... | 9 | 0 |
| MAY BLOSSOMS ..... | *Ducey* ..... | *Baxter* ..... | 8 | 0 |
| LES PREMIERS JEUX..... | *Heathway* ... | *Plasson* ... | 8 | 0 |
| THE ANGLER'S DAUGHTER; *enlarged from Lavalee's Picture of Bolton Abbey* ..... | | | 8 | 0 |
| THE FALCONER ..... | *Ditto* ..... | *Ditto*..... | 8 | 0 |
| L'IDYLLE..... | *Gallé* ..... | *Lavalle* .... | 8 | 0 |
| THE FIRST SMILE ..... | *Martinet* ... | *Meyer Van Bremen* .. | 8 | 0 |
| THE STORY OF TELEMACHUS.. | *Ditto* ..... | *Papitz* ..... | 8 | 0 |
| MAGDALENE ..... | *Zimmerman* ... | *Buttoni* .... | 8 | 0 |
| THE SLEEPING COMPANIONS | *Reens* ..... | *Jenkin* ..... | 6 | 0 |
| THE LILY OF GHENT ..... | *Holl*..... | *Absolon* ..... | 6 | 0 |
| COUNCIL OF WAR, 18 6—containing Portraits of the *Emperor Napoleon, Duke of Malakoff, Sir Colin Campbell, Omar Pasha, Prince Napoleon, Duke of Cambridge, &c. after Alopte* .. | | | 6 | 6 |
| THE CONGRESS OF PARIS, 1856—containing Portraits of *Count Walewski, Lord Clarendon, &c. After Alopte* .... | | | 6 | 0 |
| THE SAINT'S DAY: old Art Union picture. *Chevalier Knight* ..... | | *Bremen* .. | 6 | 0 |
| FARMER'S HACK; DRAYHORSE; SCOTCH CARTHORSE *each* .. .. .. .. .. | | | 6 | 0 |
| GALATEA ..... | | *Holl* ... *Frost* ... | 6 | 0 |
| LA SAISON DES PAPILLONS... Rampart Row | | *Aubert Hamon.* | 4 | 0 |

THACKER, VINING & Co.


### POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE two next Overland Mails, per P & O. Company's Steam packet, will be closed at the dates and hours below named:—Wednesday, 29th January 1868, 2 P.M. After packet until 3 P.M.
Friday, 14th February do. do. do.

After-packet Letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Packet letters 1 P.M.

For Post on the S. E Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Bunghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.


BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that by the kind consent of Mr. REMINGTON the next Assembly will take place at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant.



# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1868.


A CORRESPONDENT who appears to be well acquainted with the country and people of whom he writes has given us a deplorable picture of the state of a part of the district in which some Wagheer banditti lately encountered the British troops. If a moiety of the atrocities said to have been committed by these ruffians be true then our correspondent is more than right in his proposal. Martial law should be proclaimed among the disaffected and stern and speedy justice administered to all and every one known to have aided and abetted the gang and participated in their unlawful gains. Two valuable lives have been lost and one of them has been sacrificed through the disgraceful behaviour of the native allies whom the acting political agent was obliged to employ. A heavy reckoning should be taken for this. It appears we are doing the work which should fall upon the Guicowar or the Talookdars, and if this is the case it shews the chiefs are unable to put down the nuisance, and they should, therefore, be made to pay heavily for our aid. The country appears also to swarm with foreign mercenaries, who, while supposed to be in the pay of the chiefs and intended to act as the force to put down acts of lawlessness such as are noted in our correspondent's letter, are in reality friendly to the banditti and join them when opportunity offers and then return to their regular avocations. We see difficulties in overcoming this evil, but with an agent armed with full powers, and backed up by a Government resolved to leave no stone unturned to bring about a real and substantial reform throughout the length and breadth of the distracted province, we feel sure that before long the element of discord will be removed and peace and

YESTERDAY in the Small Cause Court, before J. O'Leary, Esquire, a case was called on for hearing, in which the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company, in liquidation, were the plaintiffs, and Treecumdass Nursedas was defendant. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 500, being the amount of third call on one share in the abovenamed Company, and Rs. 232-12-11, being the interest thereon. His Honor postponed the case till the 3rd proximo, with a view to enable the plaintiffs to produce their man Anund Vussonjee, who pointed out the defendant to the bailiff.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows: —

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 14th and 16th January.

From United Kingdom, via Russia, 17th January.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 17th and 18th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 19th to 8 P. M. of the 20th January were as follows:—

| To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee..... | 1 32 | 0 1 |
| ,, Calcutta via Agra... | 4 35 | 1 52 |
| ,, Calcutta via Madras. | 10 50 | 4 14 |
| ,, Madras ..... | 1 in. 6 hrs. | 36 mts. |

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

AN adjourned inquest on view of the body of Rama Baloojee, who died at the Apollo Press Company's Factory on Friday last, was resumed yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, when two more witnesses were examined. Gopal Bowan, syrang of the pressmen employed at the Apollo Press Company, said that on the 17th instant, at about 3 P.M., the deceased was engaged in cleaning cotton in front of No. 8 press. Suddenly a part of the iron frame work of the machinery gave way, fell upon the deceased, and instantly killed him. Witness had seen the press working daily for the last fourteen years. There were no cracks in the iron work, and nothing to warn them that it was in a dangerous state. Another Hindoo corroborated in material points the testimony of the last witness. The Jury came to the conclusion that the death was accidental.

AN effort, we are glad to learn, is about to be made in Madras for improving our washing, the Managers of the Civil Orphan Asylum and the Roman Catholic Orphanage being about to introduce into their girls' schools machinery for that purpose. We trust that the effort will be successfully persevered in, both for the sake of the public, as well as of the girls themselves, who will thus acquire a knowledge in this art of useful industry which cannot fail to be of substantial service to them in after life, and for which they will be mainly indebted to the munificent kindness of Mr. J. G. Coleman, who has just imported and presented to each of the above Institutions a Bradfords' Patent Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE Sudder Court of the Presidency is created for the revision, correction, and modification of the work of Mofussil Judges; it, therefore, may be said to thrive on the mistakes and follies of the judicial officers of the Presidency. If the Mofussil Judges were to perform their duties correctly and fully there would be no need of such an extensive establishment as that of the Appellate Side of the High Court. But man must err; and hence the necessity of such a permanent establishment. Wise men always thrive on the follies of fools!—*Mitrodaya, Jan. 9.*

FEW residents of this country are ignorant of the estimable qualities of sandal wood as a disinfectant. The Zorastrian community of the Western Presidency hold in pre-eminence the virtue of this wood. They use it in prayer much in the same way that incence is used by the Roman Catholics, and we have often inhaled its grateful perfume when passing a Parsee residence. A limitation of supply in this particular species of wood is for more than one reason to be deplored. Work boxes, card cases, and many of the elegant memorials of Indian drawing rooms ore formed out of this wood and its fragrant and ductile properties are alike appreciated wherever known. On this side of India we have the teak and toon woods which by a parity of comparison are greatly inferior to the sandal wood. It is to be regretted that a deficiency of supply is by all accounts to be apprehended. Bombay is, or rather has been *par excellence*, the source of supply of sandal wood,—and though this wood is little known on this side of India, it would be a thousand pities if the supply in Western India should be allowed to die out. No cause has been assigned why the supply of sandal wood should not maintain its usual steadiness, and we are loth to think that the Parsee community of Bombay will permit the decay while the resources at its command are so vast.—*Lucknow Times, January 15.*

## FORT POLICE COURT.—20TH JAN.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

Surna Sumnock, a servant, was found guilty of having stolen a gold ring of the value of Rs. 24 from his master Mr. P. Lane, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

Shaik Abdul Mukter, a vagrant, was sentenced to receive ten stripes for having stolen a purse containing Rs. 1-1-9 from the pocket of a Hindoo.

Renia Keesa was found guilty of having stolen two pieces of copper worth Rs. 1½, the property of a merchant named Ebram Abdool Kurrim, and was sentenced to receive 25 stripes.

Raga Cassaba, a cart driver, was brought up on a charge of having driven a vehicle in so rash and negligent a manner as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of passengers, and thereby injuring one Gunwat Purshooram. A certificate from the Jamsetjee Hospital showed that Gunwat had been severely injured. The case was adjourned for a week, the prisoner being admitted to bail.

Four seamen belonging to the ship *Aerolite* were charged with disobedience, but agreed to go back on board, which the Magistrate allowed them to do.

Chimna Bapoo, a sweetmeat seller, was fined Rs. 2 for having in his possession two false weights.

## MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—20TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

NARRAIEN JUTE, a hack buggy driver, was charged with being in charge of a vehicle and leaving it at such a distance as not to have the same under due control. The prisoner admitted his offence, and was fined Rs. 5.

THEFT.—Saccoo woman was charged with stealing several articles belonging to Luxmee woman. The prisoner was arrested by a policeman with the articles in her possession. She pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days in the County Jail with hard labour.

DITTO.—Rama Bapoo was charged with stealing four cakes of soap, the property of one Mingel Dias.

The prisoner urged in defence that the charge was entirely got up against him, but the evidence before the Court went to show that the man was arrested by a policeman with the property, which he had concealed in his dhotur. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

## INSOLVENT COURT.—MONDAY, JANUARY 20.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER, COMMISSIONER.)

*Re Bapoolal Motilall.*

The insolvent, who was a share broker, had contracted debts to the amount of Rs. 33, 313-9; against which there stood Rs. 59,559 of bad, and Rs. 9,790 of doubtful, assets.

His Lordship, after scrutinising the schedule, said the insolvent seemed to have been speculating in shares, and adjourned his discharge for four months.

*Re Dosabhoy Cursetjee Wadia.*

Mr. Branson, on behalf of Sorabjee Nanabhoy Gusdar, a creditor, moved that the petition of this insolvent should be dismissed, because he had failed to comply with an order to amend his schedule made by the Court on the 11th instant.

His Lordship dismissed the insolvent's petition.

*Re Girdhur Deechund.*

In this case the liabilities were Rs. 9,064-15-5; and the assets were (good) Rs. 3,342-10, and (bad) Rs. 2,974-6.

The insolvent, who was a broker, appeared to have been speculating in shares, and his discharge was adjourned for three months.

*Re Toonseyram Ruckmajee.*

The liabilities of this insolvent were Rs. 1,598-10-9, and he had no assets.

Mr. Branson appeared for Tookeram Heerjee, an opposing creditor, and stated the insolvent's discharge was opposed because he had settled a claim of one of his creditors at 4 annas in the rupee, and also on account of his having omitted to mention in his schedule his interest in some land at Junha. Almost all the debts had been incurred on promissory notes, and there were only three items which appeared to have anything to do with trade.

The insolvent denied having an interest in any land, and also denied having made any compromise.

His Lordship said that from the evidence brought forward by the opposing creditor he had little doubt that the charges had been properly established. He would therefore sentence him to three months' imprisonment, and would order that before he obtained his discharge he should amend his schedule.

## HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN STEAM TROOPSHIP "JUMNA."

THE following are the embarkation instructions issued by the Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army at Bombay, for the troops proceeding to England by Her Majesty's Indian steam-transport *Jumna* on Friday next, the 24th instant. The troops for embarkation are the following:—

Her Majesty's 94th Regiment from Kurrachee.

Details of invalids and time-expired men from the Kurrachee Depot.

Details of invalids and time expired men from the General Depot, Poona.

The 94th Regiment, strength as follows, will embark at Kurrachee in the transports *Ellora* and *Agamemnon*, and will leave that port so as to reach Bombay on Wednesday next, the 22nd instant, when the troops, with their baggage, will be transhipped to the *Jumna* immediately on their arrival:—26 officers, 6 officers' wives, 11 officers' children, 457 non-commissioned rank and file, 17 soldiers' wives, and 37 soldiers' children.

The details from the Kurrachee Depot strength as follows, will accompany the 94th Regiment in the above mentioned tranports, and will, with their baggage, be transferred to the *Jumna* with that Regiment:—3 officers, 1 officers' wife and children, 139 non-commissioned rank and file, 4 soldiers' wives, and 5 soldiers' children.

The details from the General Depot will leave Poona by special train at 5-45 P. M. on Wendesday next, the 22nd instant, and arriving at Bombay (Carnac Bander troop-siding) at 6 o'clock on the following morning will emark at once in accommodation barges, and be conveyed of the *Jumna*.

The baggage of these details will be forwarded from Poona by the ordinary 3-15 P. M. train on the above date, and will accompany the troops from Campoolee. The following is the strength of these details:—3 officers and their wives and children, 320 non-commissioned rank and file, 24 soldiers' wives, and 36 soldiers' children.

The whole of the troops will be provisioned on board the *Jumna* on Thursday next, the 23rd instant.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

RODNEY.—Your complaint has been forwarded to Dr. Hewlett, to whom it should have been addressed.

### A POLICE COURT CASE.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—In deference to my own character you must permit me to contradict, in the most unqualified manner, the report of a case before the Chief Magistrate on the 18th instant, published in your issue of this morning. That report is inaccurate.

The Magistrate stated that the ends of justice would be served by binding over all the parties to keep the peace, more especially as they were members of the same family, and this was the order which he made, and subsequently, after some consultation between our legal advisers, the right to have the parties so bound was with the consent of the Magistrate waived and both cases were accordingly withdrawn.

MOHUBA DAMOTHERJEE.

Bombay, 20th January.

### THE EAST INDIA BANK.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—On referring to your excellent Almanack and Directory, I find that full eighteen months have passed since the last meeting of the East India Bank was held for the purpose of putting that ignoble institution into the hands of a fine set of liquidators. Byramjee C. Gandee and Casum Dhurrumsey, the former a gentleman who generally finds faults with the working of other institutions in public meetings (save his own), and the latter one of the active directors (in conjunction with his father-in-law Alladin Hubibbhoy and with Kessowjee Naik) of the ruined concern. When will these gentlemen—we have not up to this time made any distribution of the assets at all—put in a report of their doings before the shareholders, considering that full a year and a half has already passed away. Oh, Sir, it makes one cry when he considers over the doings of Bombay directors and liquidators, a set of gentlemen who have command over our money, which we, the proprietors, have not, and who it seems cannot be commanded by anybody.

OH MY MONEY.

20th January.

### THE ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—One of the rules of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal runs as follows:—

"The rules relating to the admission of attorneys of this Court, so far as they provide that any attorney or solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England or Ireland shall be entitled to be admitted as an attorney of this Court *without* examination, are hereby repealed. No such attorney or solicitor shall be admitted an Attorney of this Court except upon examination on the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, and the Letters Patent constituting the High Court, and also on the Rules of Court and Insolvent Act and Rules and production of a certificate signed by the major part of the examiners actually present and conducting his examination, testifying that he has passed such examination in a satisfactory manner."

Will you or any of your readers inform me why there should not be a similar rule in Bombay; and why Hindoo and Mahomedan law should not be added to these subjects? The civil service examination and all examinations for service or practice in India insist upon these special subjects. The examination in Bombay for the profession of attorneys includes them.

JUSTICIA.

### THE CURE FOR THE WAGHUR GRIEVANCE.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—On the 29th of last month the Acting Political Agent with the force out in the districts was fortunate enough to come across a strong band of the outlaws under some of their most noted leaders—among them, Dewa Manick—and to pretty well annihilate the whole gang, having accounted for 19 out of the 26, Dewa Manick, Poonja Manick Mohemedia Seedee being among the killed. The blow he has given will long be remembered, and is, I trust, the beginning of the end. Mooloo Manick, the head of the Waghur portion, and to whom all the outlaws of the country have hitherto always looked up, is still at large though concealed, and means are being taken to ascertain his whereabouts.

The blow, however, that has been given to these outlaws requires to be followed up by very stringent measures, for what has long been suspected is now being every day proved, viz., that these outlaws have for long been receiving aid from the different villages round about Drappa, a great portion of the population of which have not confined themselves to giving shelter and food, but have been in the habit of joining these scoundrels in their attacks on different places and taking their share of the plunder.

The population round about this part has become so demoralised that I consider it necessary that the Political Agent should have the fullest powers given him even to life and death, and he should be allowed to hang all whom he deems it necessary to mete out this punishment to without having to refer the cases to Bombay, for it is only by summary justice of this kind that we can possibly hope to bring the people of this part of the province to their senses and prevent them giving further assistance or shelter to the outlaws who have for long been moving about here and acting as though they were independant and beyond control and given the impression that Government was powerless against them. In 1865, when Colonel Keatinge took the field against the outlaws down in the direction of the Gheer, H. H. the Gaekwar gave Colonel Anderson, then Superintendant of Umrolly, full powers to hang all whom he thought deserved it, and the consequence was that this officer was enabled to give summary punishment to certain people who had been harbouring and giving assistance to the outlaws down there, and the effects have been so salutary that since that time the outlaws, if even, they have been in that direction, have found that no assistance was to be had, and have accordingly given up going to that part of the province. It is, therefore, but natural to suppose that if the Political Agent had the same powers granted him here the same good would come of it.

It is all nonsense that maudlin feeling regarding hanging that some people have being allowed to have any sway with our Governors; the state of society in the neighbourhood of Drappa, the Burda hills, and other parts of the Talookas of H. H. the Jam of Nowanugger and the Rana of Porebunder is so demoralised that it is hopeless to expect it ever to be brought to a proper condition but by stringent measures of the kind I now advocate, and I trust, therefore, that Government will not delay in giving the Acting Political Agent the fullest powers to punish, for it must be remembered that with such a class of people as have to be dealt with punishment loses more than half its moral effect from delay.

I attach a list of a few of the murderous and wanton outrages lately committed by the outlaws, a perusal of which I think will show that people who harbour or assist such bloodthirsty brutes deserve no pity, and that it is not asking too much when requiring that especial powers such as I have advocated should be given to the Political Agent in order that such people may meet with their deserts and that quickly.

On one occasion the gang stationed themselves in a pass in the Burda hills and cut off the right ears of 16 persons, such as labourers, grass cutters, &c., as they came through. Of these several have since died. Again at Ranemow they seized 5 cartmen, and having put them up in a room the gang commenced cutting at them to see who could cut cleanest and deepest. Of these 5 men 4 were killed, and the fifth was sent away wounded to tell what had occurred.

On another occasion the gang stopped several carts, some 12 or 14, cut down 4 or 5 of the cartmen, and setting fire to all the carts, threw the half dead bodies into the flames.

At the attack on the village of Bheelree (a Gaekwar village) they shot an old bed-ridden Jemadar.

At Amrapore, too, without any cause whatever, a Bawa was called out of his house, cut down, and thrown into a well.

These are but a few of their atrocities. Tales could be told of children in arms being cut in two before the mothers' eyes, and women raped; in fact pages on pages could be filled with their demoniacal atrocities. V.

Kattywar, 9th January.

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

KATTYWAR, 14TH JANUARY.

THE Chiefs of Kattywar have been fortunate enough to have had among them for sometime past the distinguished artist Mr. P. E. Rainford from the Royal Academy (whose pictures, including the portrait of H. H. the Guicowar, now hanging in Government house, Bombay, were so much admired in Bombay some two years ago), and they have in many cases appreciated their good fortune and taken advantage of this gentleman's being among them to have their portraits taken. The pictures he has taken have excited universal admiration, and indeed I may say astonishment, for they had no idea of what a real artist could do until they saw the works of this talented gentleman, and I am glad to say that they have shown their appreciation not in empty words only but in something more telling in the way of presents to him. Some of them indeed were almost lavish, I may say, in their presents, and though all perhaps have not been equally lavish, yet none of those who as yet have had their portraits taken have permitted him to leave them without giving him some mark of their appreciation of his work over and above the price agreed upon.

Mr. Rainford has just been painting a portrait of H. H. the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, and is now, I understand, engaged on those of his two sons, after the completion of which he is engaged to take the portrait of the Thakoor of Palitana. All the Chiefs are anxious to secure their portraits being done by this eminent artist before he leaves the province, and many have already secured his services. Those who have not done so, I would strongly recommend to lose no time in taking steps to secure them, for they may rest assured that they will not have such another opportunity for a long time to come, and there are many of them whose friends and subjects would be glad of having their likenesses to look at after time, the destroyer of all things, has acted on them as he will soon on all of us.

CALCUTTA, 10TH JANUARY.

ALTHOUGH strictly speaking the "festive season of the year" has come and gone, the good folks here are as gay and "hilarious" as ever. The Opera, the Lycum Theatre, Dave Carson's Minstrels, private Quadrille parties, picnics, cricket matches, and races, keep the ball going. To-night sees a "grand ball" at the Town Hall, in aid of the funds of the New Sailors' Home, which was formally opened by the Viceroy yesterday in the midst of many visitors and a body of sailors numbering some 500. The locality is a capital one, as it fronts the river, is close to the Master Attendant's office and the office of Shipping Master, and is tolerably well removed from all the vice, immorality, and temptations of Lall Bazaar, in which detestable locality the Sailors' Home has hitherto stood. One of the principal reasons for erecting a new Home was this, to remove foolish Jack from such a pestilential atmosphere, and the purpose has been pretty fairly carried out. As the Viceroy observed, it remains for Jack to come and reside in the New Home and shake himself free from Lall Bazaar and all its abominations. Tavern-keepers and sellers of liquor have always regarded this new Home with dislike, and in order to keep their victims within reach, several of them applied to the Commissioner of Police for licences to open shops and chop houses in the neighbourhood of the Home. Strange to say, that worthy official was about to comply with the applications, and thus assist not only in making one of the most respectable quarters of the city a sink of iniquity, but defeat the very objects for which the Home was established. It was only the urgent remonstrances of the inhabitants of that locality which induced him to reject the applications. This will give you an idea of the singular absence of all common sense and reflection which marks the conduct of our Commissioner of Police. But return to the Home. On the occasion referred to, the building was prettly ornamented by a large number of colours and flags, and most have presented, to the shipping, a pleasant appearance. Of course the officials of the Marine Department gathered strongly, and the clerical element was not absent. Of course the veritable "Report" was read, about which I do not suppose half a dozen souls then present cared a rush. From it they learnt, however, that the ugly building, with all its imperfections, had cost £18,000, of which the public had given £7,300, and the Government advanced the remainder. The building is double storied, has a hall 130 feet long by 25 feet wide, capable of accommodating 500 or 600 persons at dinner, and has apartments for 280 seamen and officers. After a "neat speech" by the Viceroy, and prayers by the Rev. J. Caver Brown, the Bishop's Commissary, the Home was declared to be open, whereupon 500 sailors marched down to the field opposite the Town Hall, and there, after various games at cricket, quoits, rounders, &c., the whole party sat down to a dinner provided by old Davy Wilson's firm, and this was followed by such cheers for the Viceroy, as only sailors, refreshed with roast beef and bottled ale, can give. After some more games and frolic, the whole party broke up at sundown. It is to be hoped that Jack will bear in mind the Viceroy's remark, that as the Government and the public have done so much for him, in providing him with comfortable quarters removed from the abomination of Flagstreet, he will do a little for himself, by keeping away from the abominations aforesaid. The ball at the Town Hall to-night will doubtless be well attended, and the proceeds prove a substantial help to the new Home.

You will be glad to hear that a new species of light has been invented by a person of the name of "Child," which promises to beat coal-gas from the field. Mr. Child is a gas-fitter, and has patented his invention. The new light is to be seen burning nightly at his shop, and when placed in juxtaposition with coal-gas jets, its great superiority in illuminating power over the other, is at once apparent. He affirms that its cost, notwithstanding its greater brilliancy, is *less than half* that of coal-gas, while the material required for its manufacture is small in quantity and cheap in price. He states that this material is abundant all over India! This, if true, is really a splendid discovery, and will drive coal-gas and even oil from our streets and residences. Mr. Child might look upon his fortune as made. It cannot be long before the Municipality, if they have their wits about them, will enter into a contract with him for lighting our streets and alleys, the latter being now "lighted" by miserable oil lamps, as it has been found impossible to lay down pipes in them because of their exceedingly narrow and tortuous character.

For the last few weeks the maidan has been enlivened by the presence of troops about to proceed to Abyssinia, and the other day the mule corps was exercised in limbering up, taking to pieces, putting together, and carrying off small artillery; and really the rapidity and ease with which all this was done, reflected the greatest credit on all concerned. The Mountain Train Battery and the left wing of 20th Bengal Cavalry left Calcutta yesterday on board the *Middlesex*, in tow of the *Arracan*, and the *Nile* in tow of the *Punjab*. Brigadier General Donald Stuart with his staff embarked this morning for Abyssinia on board the *Goleonda*.

The wretched state of the banks of our river has again come up for discussion, the measures which were lately adopted for improving them having terminated in a miserable failure. The River Trust Act of 1866 has collapsed, and the Committee which it called into existence have thrown up their functions. They had from the very beginning to encounter difficulties of all sorts which the Government of India alone could remove but which is simply aggravated. They had to encounter *in limine* a controversy as to the terms and conditions upon which the left bank of the river, commonly known as the Strand Bank, was to be made over to the Municipality, a body which can only bungle and spoil its own work, and which must have felt quite "abroad" when the question of quays, jetties, pontoon wharves, &c. came up for discussion. They engaged the services of Mr. Leonard, the Engineer, on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and he submitted a plan for the improvement of the Port, involving a cost of 8½ lacs of rupees. The scheme was adopted, and the Justices sought permission from the Government to go into the market and borrow the money. But whilst the Government declined on the one hand to accede to the request, the Justices found on the other that the market would not lend the money. It became evident from that moment that nothing could be expected from the Municipality.

From an advertisement in the local papers it appears that a Mr. Edward Hepple Hall is going to deliver, or be delivered, of a lecture in the Town Hall on Abyssinia. This gentleman is on a tour round the world, and so proposes to enlighten us, unfortunate dwellers in darkness, on a subject about which all the rest of the world is talking. It is astonishing how little is said here about the strange country which we are invading. Beyond the immediate friends and relations of those who are attached to the expedition, nobody evinces the slightest curiosity or taste for the subject. It is dropped by general consent and voted a bore and a nuisance. I am afraid, therefore, that Mr. Hepple Hall will have but a poor audience to listen to the narrative of his wanderings and ponderings, and if these are at all like those of another countrymen of his, who visited India a few years ago, and then went home to Yankee land and published a ponderous quarto on the subject of his travels, I do not think Calcutta will be worse for staying at home. It is stated that Mr. Hall will be favoured with the "distinguished patronage" of the Viceroy and of that other now famous individual the Commander-in-Chief.

I am sorry to say that matters are not looking well in Tirhoot. It is true that the Indigo prospect is declared to be a first-rate one, but then in Moteebaree and Chunpaun there are rows and conflicts between planters and ryots of a somewhat unpleasant and reprehensible character. There was a stand up fight the other day in the latter district, on which occasion some planters got their heads damaged in a variety of ways. The ryots, or as Sir John Peter Grant used to call them, the "Capitalists" had it pretty well their own way, but the Magistrate subsequently stepped in, and sent some of them to prison. Thereupon a number of their brother capitalists determined to attempt a rescue, but as they could not keep their purposes to themselves, the Magistrate got scent of the plan, and effectually frustrated it by calling in the assistance of a party of cavalry from Segowlie. All this augurs ill for the peace and tranquillity of two large sections of a District. I believe the Planters have made considerable concessions to the cultivators, and that the latter now receive a more liberal allowance for their produce than ever they did before. The planters of Tirhoot have always had a good reputation in this direction, so that when Lower Bengal was convulsed with the great Indigo dispute a few years ago, the ryots of Tirhoot refused to follow the example set them by the cultivators in the former place. But there is one source of discontent which will ever keep open the quarrel. It is this, that the cultivators have to pay for carting the produce to the planters' seats, or, to speak more correctly, they receive no remuneration for the use of their carts and bullocks in conveying that produce. Indigo planting is not a tithe or commutation as it was in the "palmy days of old," and it is a question whether it can bear the burden of any concessions beyond those already granted.

A large meeting of the "faithful" has been held here, presided over by a celebrated Arabic scholar, for the purpose of moving the Government of India to take action in the matter of pilgrims to Mecca, who, it is asserted, are savagely ill treated by their brethren of the faith when on a visit to the "holy places." It appears that all hands are to blame, from the Grand Sheriff of Mecca, down to Arab ship captains and camel drivers, all of whom play into each other hands, and into the hands of those interesting and romantic beings the Bedouins of the Desert. The genuine descendants of Esau, all's fish that comes into their net. The ground upon which the Government is urged to interpose is, that a considerable portion of the indigenous population of Mecca and Medina acquire the means of subsistence for the rest of the year during the period of the pilgrimage made by the faithful from India, and it is "hard times" that in the face of this munificence, the pilgrims aforesaid should have their heads punched and be robbed of a goodly portion of their chattels and effects by those whom they so substantially benefit. The greatest amount of wrong and robbery is said to be perpetrated on the road from Mecca to Medina; and it appears that our Minister at Constantinople has been urging the Sublime Porte to use its influence with the Grand Sheriff at Mecca for the purpose of putting a stop to these evils. But when we know that greater evils are allowed to continue, although perpetrated under the very nose of the said Sublime Porte, without it being able to extinguish them, it is something more than problematical whether it will succeed in arresting those which occur several hundred miles away. It has been proposed, however, as a first instalment of reform, that the pilgrims from India, very interesting as they are because of their intense filthiness and generally sensual and debauched appearance, shall be consigned at Juddah to the mercies of the Agent of the Grand Sheriff at that place; and that on leaving Mecca for Medina, they shall be accompanied by a responsible officer, who shall look to their safety up to the time of their departure from the latter city to proceed to Juddah at the close of the pilgrimage. Imagine the "responsibility" of any Arab official in a semi-civilised country like that of the Hedjoz! The Government of India is not likely to bother its head about these Indian pilgrims, who, with a few exceptions, are about the most dissolute and licentious set of blackguards going, and who simply proceed to Mecca for the purpose of washing off the old score of sins, and beginning a fresh one. I fancy the Viceroy will simply forward the petition which the meeting alluded to above will present, to the Minister at Constantinople, and so wash its hands of it.

Our worthy Commissioner of Police, who occasionally reminds us of Harlequin, when he bounds on the stage with his "here we are again just as we used to was," has again come to front, and this time with a notable project for improving the efficiency of the police. Being that he only declared the other day that there was no such thing as efficiency in that body, I cannot exactly see how it is to be "improved." But that of course is Mr. Hogg's business. The means which he has adopted has, however, the merit of being short and simple, but whether it is equally well adapted to secure the end in view, is open to question. He has reduced the pay of all hands right round!! We luckless and illstarred residents of Calcutta have always entertained the belief that it was because of the miserably inadequate pay given to the police that it became a refuge for all the worthless scum and refuse of the substratum of low European life in Calcutta. But it seems we are all mistaken. Mr. Hogg has found out that the men are illiterate, coarse, disappointed and ruffianly, because they get too much pay, and so the shears have been applied. We shall soon have our streets and alleys infested with loafers and every other sort of dangerous animal, as the entire force is now discontented and mutinously disposed, and will not therefore discharge their duties with even that amount of moderate attention which they have hitherto paid to them. As it is, you cannot cross the maidan at night without encountering and being assailed by loafers, and some of the streets in the vicinity of Bombazaar are equally dangerous. But now, with a Police which has lost what little heart at had, we shall find ruffians of all sorts swarming over the city, and making it impossible to take a quiet moonlight stroll, after all the worry and work of the day.

## BENGAL.

THE Governor General in Council has conferred the title of Nawab on Azmat Ali Khan, of Kurnaul.—*Englishman, Jan.* 13.

COLONEL C. J. HODGSON, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 1st Grade, has been appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, *vice* Colonel W. E. Morton, R. E., who has retired from the service, —*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 13.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

LIEUTENANT W. F. CAVAYE, of H. M.'s 107th Regiment, has been appointed Officiating A. D. C. to Major-General Beatson, Commanding the Allahabad Division.—*Pioneer, Jan.* 15.

DR. O'CALLAGHAN, on his promotion to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, will be appointed to Lucknow. His face will be missed in Fort William, after having been so familiar there for more than eight years.—*Id.*

THE Ex-Nawab of Tonk arrived in Agra yesterday, the 13th. He has a few followers with him and none of his family.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 14.

COLONEL DALY is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Meywar during the absence of Colonel Nixon proceeded on sick certificate to Europe. It is doubtful, we hear, if Colonel Nixon returns to India at all. Colonel Showers will, we understand, officiate at Gwalior in the place of Colonel Daly.—*Id.*

CAPTAIN C. BLAIR has been sent to a place on the borders of Bikaneer, Marwar, and Shekawatty, called Jamghur for the purpose of organizing some means for the suppression of dacoities which have been so prevalent of late in those parts of the country.—*Id.*

## SIND.

DISEASE AMONGST CATTLE.—Cattle disease has been prevailing to a great extent lately, particularly in the district of Shahbunder.—*Sindian, Jan.* 15.

THE METAL TRADE.—We understand that the price of iron has risen considerably in Sukkur to which place large quantities are being sent. In Umritsur copper is selling at increased rates. *Id.*

## THE PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY.

THE following has just been issued to the shareholders in the abovenamed company:—

OPINION OF THE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

For the present I shall only advise very briefly on this extraordinary case. I advise the Directors to take immediate action by calling a special general meeting to determine what steps should be taken for the purpose of recovering the amount of Rs. 6,50,000, overpaid by the Government of India to Borradaile, Schiller and Co., which firm managed and conducted the whole of the affairs of the Company as they thought fit and as if they had been invested with the whole of the powers properly belonging to the Directors. This state of things arose from the extraordinary manner in which the Company was promoted and brought into operation. On the 23rd January 1865, Mr. Schiller published a prospectus for the formation of this Company, stating by advertisements that the whole of the shares had been subscribed for, and that the share list was closed, and that the shares having risen to extraordinary high premia, the Company was launched in a most brilliant manner. On the Company being formed, the seven persons who signed the memorandum of Association became the directors of the Company at Calcutta; these were Mr. Schiller, Chairman, and Messrs. J. McAllister, Hall, Kilburn, Ramgopaul Ghose, Grant, Whitney, and Mackay, and the firm of Borradaile, Schiller and Co. were made the Agents of the Company, and were afterwards appointed or recognized Secretaries and Treasurers. Under this strange anomaly of Mr. Schiller being Chairman and the firm of which he was the senior partner being the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company, the whole and the sole management of the Company was assumed by, and came under the entire control of that firm; and that firm, exercising the power they had illegally acquired, conducted the whole business of the Company from time to time calling meetings of the Direction when they pleased, and referring to the Board only such matters for action as they thought proper, more by way of form than anything else, and appointing Directors to fill up vacancies as they deemed expedient, without any reference to the shareholders.

In July 1865, a vacancy having occurred in the Board, I offered myself as a Director; was nominated by a minute of the Directors made on the 14th July 1865, and joined the Board. At the time I took my seat, I found myself associated with men of the highest mercantile respectability, and thought, of course, that everything that had been done previously to my joining had been conducted in a proper and formal manner. Shortly after I joined the Board, I inquired particularly as to what were the several properties of the Company, and as to how those properties had been purchased or otherwise acquired; and on my making these inquiries, all the several properties were pointed out to me, and I was informed both by the secretaries and the then members of the Board, that all purchases of properties belonging to the Company had been settled long previously to my becoming a Director; and that it would be inexpedient to re-open the subject. And I, finding that no one of the Directors was inclined to make me any communication, or to enter into the matter, did not press the subject any further, as any further inquiry on my part would have seemed as if I suspected that something was wrong, which suspicion I did not at that time entertain, as I then believed, as I have already stated, that all transactions had been properly and regularly conducted.

At the time when Mr. Schiller proposed leaving India to proceed to Europe, I urged upon him the necessity of appointing more Directors, and named Mr. Judge and Baboo Shamachurn Mullick, which gentlemen were shortly afterwards nominated as Directors, the former by the Direction, and the latter at a meeting of the shareholders, which took place about that time, and at which meeting Mr. Judge's appointment was also confirmed. On these two gentlemen joining the Board, I again suggested the expediency of investigating the titles of the Company's properties; and the majority of the Board then agreeing with me, on the motion of Mr. Judge, I was appointed a sub-committee for that purpose, and entered upon this present investigation.

I have given the above statement as an apology for what may appear to have been a remissness in my duty as a Director, in not having previously hereto apprised myself of the facts which I have since discovered, and which I must say have astonished me.

On entering into this investigation, I first desired Mr. Sheppard, the Accountant of the Company, to give me extracts from the journal of the several entries of payments for purchases of land which had been made, and also to give me extracts from the proceedings of the Directors' Board meetings, showing how, and when those purchases had been sanctioned. Mr. Sheppard accordingly furnished me with all the journal entries, but, to my surprise, he told me that he could not give me copies of the proceedings sanctioning the purchases, as none of the purchases, with the exception of the two which I had sold to the Company, before I joined the direction, had been minuted as having been sanctioned at any meeting of the Board. He further informed me that the whole of the purchases had been made by Mr. Schiller, and the Secretaries, of their own authority, and that the purchases had been paid for partly in shares, and partly in money; that the shares had been issued without any written order from the direction; and that only when the purchases had been paid for by cheques, and the objects for which they were issued, had been entered in the office circulation book, and sent round to the Directors for signature. You will therefore perceive, gentlemen, that all the transactions of this Company as regards the purchases of the several properties have been illegally made, and will require to be regularly confirmed either at a meeting of the Board, or at a meeting of the shareholders. This illegality in the proceedings of this Company, I have been, and am wholly at a loss to account for, as I cannot at all understand how the Solicitor of the Company, who is a man of sound experience, could have prepared the several contracts and deeds of purchase, or how the Directors individually could have blindly signed the cheques for such purchases, and allowed shares to be issued without proper authority for their acts, as all of them must have been well aware, that the Secretaries had not not could have had in themselves, nor even the directors individually in themselves, the power to dispose of the Company's funds as they pleased unless, and until the subject matter had been formally brought before a meeting of the Board, and there sanctioned and minuted.

Finding thus a difficulty at the outset, in consequence of the illegality in the mode in which the purchases had been made, I next took up the journal entries, and compared the amounts there stated to have been paid for the purchases of the properties with the deeds of purchase by which the Company had acquired the same, and the recitals of the contracts for the purchases in such deeds, and even these I did not correspond in all cases; but on the contrary, in some cases the entries in the journal showing to whom, and for what properties, sums of money had been paid were in total variance with the statements contained in the deeds under the authority of which such payments were made. With these remarks I will now enter upon my report.

The properties which the Company have acquired by purchase may be classed as being of three descriptions:—certain rights or concessions which the Company have obtained from the Municipality, Soonderbun grants or lots, and Town lots in Canning.

The rights or concessions which have been obtained from the Municipality of Canning have been granted by a deed, called a Deed of Concessions. The subject matter of this deed was set out in a prospectus which was issued at the formation of the Company. The concessions are to the effect, that in consideration of the Company having paid to the Municipality of Canning the fee simple of the entire Soonderbun Lot No. 54, within which the Town of Canning stands the Municipality are now the landlords of the Town lots.

Having now defined the several descriptions of properties which have been purchased by the Company, I will next explain a transaction in which the whole of the properties of the Company are mixed up, and then I will conclude by showing which of the properties mentioned in the prospectus issued at the formation of the Company have been purchased; how they have been purchased, and the several cities of every property; and I may here state, that I am obliged to adopt this course on account of the difficulties I have in explaining in an intelligible manner how the legal interests of most of the properties purchased by the Company have been conveyed to the Company, by reason of the extraordinary roundabout manner in which this has been done, and the jumbled-up and complicated way in which the entries as to the payments for the several purchases have been made in the Company's journal for the purpose of bearing out the same.

The transaction which I have above alluded to, has been carried out by a peculiar deed, which purports to bear date the 13th February 1866, being at a time when I was a Director; yet I can positively state that the subject matter contained in this deed was never brought before any meeting of the Board, nor was I ever apprised of its contents, or that a deed of such a nature had ever been executed; and the first intimation which I ever received as to this deed having been executed was acquired upon my entering into this investigation.

This deed purports to be from Mr. Schiller to the Company, by which, in consideration of the large sum of Rs. 16,40,000, Mr. Schiller transfers to the Company all his interest whatever that might have been in the several properties which previously thereto the Company had purchased with their own money as will be shown.

The deed firstly recites that Mr. Schiller was then the registered proprietor of the several parcels or lots of land in the Soonderbuns thereinafter described, and intended to

The next item is the purchase of Lots No. 123, 127 N.P. 127 S. P. and 128, a portion, for Rs. 119,000.

Now again, as I have stated before, the deed of purchase of these lots and the journal entry regarding them, show that they were purchased by the Company, and with the Company's funds, in April 1865, for Rs. 10,000; and yet here again, being nearly a year afterwards, Mr. Schiller took for these lots a further sum of Rs. 1,09,000; so that Mr. Schiller was also clearly not entitled to charge this sum of Rs. 1,09,000.

The Journal entries as to these lots are—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| April 1865. | | |
| Paid Mr. Rames by cheque 48 ... ... ... | | 10,000 |
| January 1866. | | |
| Paid Mr. Schiller by shares ... ... ... | | 1,09,000 |
| | | 1,19,000 |

The next item is

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lot 121 ... ... ... ... | 10,000 | |
| 122 ... ... ... ... | 30,000 | |
| 124 ... ... ... ... | 15,000 | |
| 125 ... ... ... ... | 25,000 | |
| 126 ... ... ... ... | 25,000 | |
| 128 second portion... ... | 8,000 | |
| 132 ... ... ... ... | 50,000 | |
| | 1,66,000 | |

The Estate Ledger accounts of these lots show that Mr. Schiller took the whole of this money in shares. These are the several lots, which, as I have already stated, the Company had, through Mr. Schiller, arranged should be put up for sale in one block, and the lots had not at that time been purchased, but then belonged to the Government, and consequently the deed of the 13th February 1866 does not contain any conveyance of these lots, and therefore this charge is purely fictitious, so that Mr. Schiller is also not entitled to this sum of Rs. 1,66,000.

The last item is the purchase of lots Nos. 43, 129, and 130, for Rs. 1,60,000 which makes up the total amount of Rs. 16,40,000.

Now from the above it is evident that the only lawful charges against the Company are—

| | |
|---|---|
| For Lot No. 133, Ellengunge ..... | Rs. 8,00,000 |
| 18, Hannah's Lots ..... | 20,000 |
| N.P. S.P. | |
| 123, 127, 127 and, 128 Eames' Lots... | 10,000 |
| 43, 129, 130 ..... | 1,60,000 |
| Making a total of ..... | Rs. 9,90,000 |

which sum when deducted from the sum of Rs. 16,40,000, leaves Rs. 6,50,000 improperly withdrawn.

Then, as I have shown, out of this sum of Rs. 6,50,000, the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 had been, in April and May 1865, being previously to this transaction, taken by Mr. Schiller in excess for the Ellengunge Estate; so that there remained Rs. 500,000 which had then to be taken, and this was done, as the journal entry about set out shows by payment being made in shares in January 1866. Now, it must be borne in mind that the Company had been in operation for more than a year, and that a meeting of the shareholders took place on the 24th January 1866, at which meeting the first Report of the Directors, with the year's Balance Sheet, was submitted, and that no mention was there made as to the above sum having been taken in shares; and further, that this transaction was not brought before any meeting of the Directors, or otherwise submitted to them for sanction, as I can state from my own personal knowledge. The payment of this sum of Rs. 5,00,000 was made on the Company having remained from the capital of the Company, mentioned in the prospectus, 805 shares, which for some reason had never been issued. This is shown from the account annexed to the first Report, which was submitted to the shareholders at the meeting abovementioned, in which Report this is mentioned thus,—" yet to be issued for payment of properties, 805 shares." Out of this unpaid capital, the firm of Borradaile, Schiller &c. delivered to Mr. Schiller 500 shares, the numbers of which are given in the journal entry above set out. And it seems that all these shares were then newly issued, as there is a printer's bill which was paid by the Company about that time, which contains a charge for printing 289 shares certificates, and affixing an anna stamp on each, on the 26th January 1866; and a further charge for printing and affixing a stamp on 206 more shares on 31st of the same month. All these shares were signed by Messrs. Mackay and Schiller, which is shown from the counterfoils of the several shares kept in the Company's Registry, and of which counterfoils every counterfoil is a *fac simile* copy of the shares which were issued; and what is most singular, all the counterfoils of these shares are dated a year back, as they bear impressed on them the date, "the 15th February 1865," being the date when the first issue of shares was made.

Of these 500 shares, as the abovementioned journal entry shows, 100 shares were made out in the name of and given to Mr. J. Borradaile; 80 shares were made out in the name of, and given to Mr. J. McAllister Hall; and the remainder, 320 shares, Mr. Schiller took, and he afterwards transferred a number of the shares which he took to his partners, Messrs. Struthers, Reinhold, and Vancutsem. I have not been able to discover why the abovementioned 100 shares were made over to Mr. J. Borradaile, and 80 shares to Mr. J. M. Hall, who were then both in in England, and the latter of whom was a Director; but it clearly appears from the accounts that neither of these gave any value for these shares. Having now concluded my explanation of the above transaction, I will briefly describe all the several purchases which the Company have made, taking them in order from the Appendix annexed to the prospectus.

APPENDIX A.

300 Biggahs of ground in freehold in the Town of Canning, on which a dock is to be constructed for the reception of country boats.

This is the 100 acres of land abovementioned as having been obtained from the Municipality of Canning, and it is now held by the Company in fee simple.

APPENDIX B.

Town lots to be redeemed in freehold, by handing over debentures for the equivalent, and which will be reserved for building purposes.

The Town lots which the Company have purchased are all held under leases from the Government for 60 years. These leases can be surrendered, and the lands bought in fee simple by payments by transfer of debentures out of the 2,50,200 in debentures subscribed by the Company. The Town lots now held by the Company are as follows: [illegible] by the Company from Mrs. Mackenzie, under purchased assignment of the leases thereof, dated 7th February 1865, for the sum of Rs. 20,000, the deed having been acknowledged before a Judge of the High Court.

The journal entry of this payment is—

May 1865.—Town lots 7&6, 142.5.—To Mr. H. C. Mackenzie.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 shares 1006—25 ... ... ... ... | | 20,000 |
| N.P. S.P. | | |
| 123, 127, 127 and, 128 Eames' Lots... | | 10,000 |
| 43, 129, 130 ..... | | 1,60,000 |
| | | 1,90,000 |

The lease of lot No. 5 is dated 1st January 1859, and it states the area of the lot to be 5 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 100 and the amount to be expended within 5 years Rs. 5,000. The lease of Lot No. 76 is dated 1st January 1859, the area is 8 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 100, and the amount to be expended Rs. 4,000.

The lease of Lot No. 142 is dated the 1st January 1859, the area is 7 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 60, and the amount to be expended Rs. 2,400.

Town Lot No. 8.—This lot was purchased by the Company from Messrs. Borradaile, Lee and Schiller by a deed dated the 24th November 1866 for the sum of Rs. 10,000. This sum was paid by a transfer to the estate account of this lot of 10 shares, Nos. 1635 to 1644, issued in the name of Mr. Struthers, and afterwards transferred by him to Mr. Lee. These ten shares were originally issued in the name of Mr. Struthers in respect of Koomarakally Couck in Lot No. 54, the purchase of which is hereinafter described, but having been in excess of the purchase money of that lot, were transferred to this account.

The lease of this lot was granted by Government to Mr. Maitland by a deed dated the 1st January 1859; the area is 5 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 100 and the amount to be expended Rs. 5,000

Mr. Maitland, by a deed dated the 14th August 1866, sold this lot to Messrs. Borradaile, Lee, and Schiller.

Town Lot No. 9.—This lot was purchased by the Company from the firm of Grant Smith and Co. by a deed dated the 31st March 1865, for Rs. 10,000.

The journal entry as to this purchase is—

May 1865.—Town Lot 9.—To Mr. Grant, 10 shares, 2,135-44 ... 10,000.

The lease of this lot was granted by Government to Messrs. Smith, Kennedy and Hamilton, by a deed dated the 31st March 1865; the area is 5 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 100, and the amount to be expended Rs. 5,000.

The deed from Messrs. Grant, Smith and Co. to the Company, recites that Messrs. Smith, Kennedy and Hamilton had sold the land to Messrs. Grant, Smith and Co. though there is no deed to that effect; but I am informed by the Company's solicitor, that the firm of Grant, Smith and Co. succeeded the firm of Messrs. Smith, Faric and Co., of which firm Messrs. Smith, Kennedy and Hamilton were the members.

Town Lots Nos. 10 69, and 92.—These lots were purchased by the Company from Mr. E. D. Kilburn, under a deed of assignment of the three several leases thereof, dated the 24th Feburary 1865, for Rs. 20,000.

The lease of Lot No. 10 was granted to Mr. D. C. Mackey by a deed dated the 11th August 1858; the area is 5 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 100, and the amount required to be expended is Rs. 5,000.

The lease of Lot No 69 was granted to Mr. E. D. Kilburn, by a deed dated the 1st January 1859; the area is 5 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 60, and the amount to be expended Rs. 2,400.

The lease of Lot No. 92 was granted to Mr. D. C. Mackey by a deed dated the 1st January 1859; the area is 5 biggahs, annual rent Rs. 60, and amount to be expended Rs. 2,4000.

Mr. Kilburn purchased lots Nos. 10 and 92 from Mr. Mackey by a deed dated the 25th June 1862, for Rs. 11,000.

Town Lots Nos. 45, 43, and 46.—These three lots were purchased by the Company from Mr. Bullen, by a deed dated the 24th April 1865, for Rs. 15,000.

The leases of these three lots all respectively bear date the 1st January 1859, and were granted to Mr. McGavin; the area of each lot is 4 biggahs, the annual rent of each Rs. 60, and the amount to be expended in each is Rs. 2,400. There appears to have been no deed of sale of these leases from Mr. McGavin to Mr. Bullen, but a transfer of these leases from McGavin to Bullen was made by an entry to that effect being recorded in the book of the Soonderbun Commissioner, on the 4th November 1862.

Town Lot No. 88.—This lot was purchased by the Company from Mr. E.D. Kilburn, by a deed dated the 24th April 1865 for Rs. 5,000. The lease of this lot was granted to Mr. Kilburn by a deed dated the 1st January 1859; the area is 8 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 60, and the amount to be expended Rs. 2,400.

As regards all the above Lots, Nos. 43, 45, 46, 88, 69, 10 and 92, the Company's journal contains only one entry for the payment of the purchase of all of them, and which entry is—

May 1865.—Town Lots 43, 45, 46, 88, 69, 10, and 92. Paid to Mr. E. D. Kilburn 40 shares, 1036-75 ... ... ... 40,000.

Town Lot No. 14.—The Company purchased this lot from Mr. John Wienholt by a deed dated the 30th June 1865, for Rs. 10,000.

The lease of this lot was granted to Mr. W. C. Stewart by a deed dated the 1st January 1859; the area is 5 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 100, and the amount to be expended Rs. 5,000.

The entry in the journal of the payment of the purchase money is— May 1865.—Town Lot 14.—Paid to W. Wienholt 10 shares.

1951-63 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...10,000.

Town Lot No. 17.—The Company purchased this lot from Messrs. Ashworth, Wall, Farr, and Sturmer by a deed dated the 10th April 1865, for Rs. 10,000.

The entry in the journal as to the payment of this sum is—

April 1865.—Town Lot 17.—Paid Mr. Sturmer by

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| cheque ..... | No. 60... | 1,000 |
| May 1865—Do. Do. Mr. Farr by cheque ,, | 61... | 1,000 |
| Paid Do. Mr. Ashworth 1 share ,, | 1400... | 1,000 |
| Do. Do. Mr. Wall 1 share ,, | 2401... | 1,000 |
| Do. Do. Mr. Sturmer 1 share ,, | 2402... | 1,000 |
| Do. Do. Mr. Farr 2 shares ,, | 2403-4... | 2,000 |
| Do. Do. Mr. Reinhold 1 share ,, | 2399... | 1,000 |
| Do. Do. On account of Wall and Ashworth by cheque,, | 73... | 2,000 |
| | | 10,000 |

The lease of this lot was granted to Mr. D. H. Lee, by a deed dated the 1st January 1859; the area is 5 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 100, and the amount to be expended Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Lee sold this lot to Messrs. Bolden, Pendleton, Sturmer, and Wall for Rs. 4,000, by a deed dated the 22nd April 1862.

Mr. Bolden sold his interest to Dr. Ashworth for Rs. 1,100, by a deed dated the 2nd December 1862.

Mr. Pendleton sold his interest to Mr. Farr for Rs. 1,200, by a deed dated the 18th November 1863.

Town Lots Nos. 18, 32, and 94.—All those lots were purchased by the Company from Messrs Borradaile, Schiller and Struthers for Rs. 18,000, by a deed dated the 16th March 1865.

The journal entry as to the payment of this sum is—

May 1865.—Town Lots 18, 32, and 94.—Paid J. Borradaile and Co.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 shares, 2067-84... ... ... ... ... | | 18,000 |
| Three several leases of these three lots were granted to Messrs. A. Cohn and J. Feilmann, all respectively dated the 1st January 1859. The area of Lot No. 18 is 5 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 100, and the amount to be expended Rs. 5,000. The area of Lot No. 32 is 4 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 60 and the amount to be expended Rs. 2,400; and the area of Lot No. 94 is 6 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 60 and the amount to be expended Rs. 2,400. | | |
| These three leases were assigned by Messrs. Cohn and Feilmann to Messrs Borradaile, Schiller, and Struthers, as to Lot No. 18 by a deed dated the 12th May 1862 for Rs. 500, as to Lot No. 32, by another deed of the same date for Rs. 500, and as to lot No. 94, by an endorsement on the lease made by the Secretary to the Municipality of Canning, dated the 1st June 1863. | | |
| Town Lot No. 20.—This lot was purchased by the Company from Mr. H. Reinhold by a deed dated the 30th January 1865, for Rs. 10,000. | | |
| The journal entry as to the payment of this sum is— | | |
| May 1865.—Town Lot 20.—Paid H. Reinhold 10 shares..... | 1926-35 | 10,000 |
| The lease of this lot was granted to Mr. D. C. Mackey by a deed dated the 1st January 1859; the area is 5 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 100 and the amount to be expended Rs. 5,000. | | |
| Mr. D. C. Mackey sold this lot to Mr. H. Reinhold for Rs. 7,000 by a deed dated the 25th June 1862. | | |
| Town Lot No. 22.—This lot was purchased by the Company from Captain H. Howe, by a deed dated the 3rd February 1865. | | |
| The journal entry as to the payment of this sum is— | | |
| May 1865. | | |
| Town Lot 22.—Paid Captain Howe 10 shares, 1302-11... | | 10,000. |
| The lease of this lot was granted to Captain Howe by a deed dated the 1st January 1859; the area is 5 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 100, and the amount to be expended Rs. 5,000. | | |
| Town Lot No. 25.—This lot was purchased by the Company from Messrs. Reinhold, Sieveking and Robinson, by a deed dated the 8th February 1865, for Rs. 6,000. | | |
| The entry in the journal as to the payment of this sum is— | | |
| May 1865. | | |
| Town Lot 25.—Paid Mr. J. H. Rhodins, 1 share, 1363 | | 1,000 |
| ,, J. H. Sieveking 1 share, 1364 ... | | 1,000 |
| ,, S. H. Robinson, 1 share, 1365 ... | | 1,000 |
| ,, H. Reinhold, 3 shares, 1366-68 ... | | 3,000 |
| | | 6,000 |

The lease of this lot was granted to Mr. G. Beer, by a deed dated the 1st January 1859; the area is 5 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 100, and the amount to be expended Rs. 5,000. This lease was sold to Messrs. Reinhold, Sieveking, and Robinson by Mr. Cochrane, as assignee of the estate of J. Bischoff, an insolvent, for Rs. 1,000, under a deed dated the 10th February 1865, and in which deed it is recited that Mr. Beer had no interest in the lease, but that his name was only used, and that the property actually belonged to his partner Mr. Bischoff, who had always paid the rent for the same.

Town Lot No 34.—This lot was purchased by the Company from Messrs. Macnicol and Brown for Rs. 4,000, by a deed dated the 21st April 1865.

The journal entry of the payment of this sum is—

Feb. 1865.—Town Lot 34.—Paid Captain Howe by cheque No. 51 ... ... ... ... ... 2,000

May 1865.—Paid N. Macnicol 1 share, No. 2405 ... 1,000

,, John Brown 1 share, ,, 2406 ... 1,000

4,000

The lease of this lot was granted to Messrs. Macnicol and Brown by a deed dated the 1st January 1859; the area is 4 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 60, and the amount to be expended Rs. 2,400.

Town Lots Nos. 44 and 116.—These two lots have been purchased by the Company for Rs. 8,000, and the purchase money was paid to Pottipaun Sen, as appears by the journal entry, which is—

May 1865.—Town Nos 44 and 116.—Paid Pottipaun Sen 8 shares, 2391—98 ... ... ... 8,000

The lease of Lot No. 44 was granted to Potipaun Sen by a deed dated the 1st January 1859; the area is 4 biggahs, annual rent Rs. 60, and the amount to be expended Rs. 2,400.

The lease of Lot No. 116 was granted to Mr. Mackenzie by a deed dated the 1st January 1859; the area is 8 biggahs, annual rent Rs. 60, and the amount to be expended Rs. 2,400.

Mrs. Mackenzie sold Lot No. 116 to Mr. Kaas for Rs. 900 by a deed dated the 5th September 1860.

Mr. Kaas, by a Deed of Trust, transferred this lot to Mr. Schiller upon trust, to sell and apply the proceeds in payment of his debts, and Potitpaun Sen was one of his creditors. Mr. Schiller and Potitpaun Sen then sold the above two Lots, Nos. 44 and 116, to the Company, by deed dated April 1865 for Rs. 8,000, and the price of both was paid to Potitpaun Sen Rs. 4000 on account of his own lot, and the remainder on account of the other lot; and in payment of the Baboo's claim against Mr. Kaas.

Town Lot No. 60.—This lot was purchased by the Company from Mr. Kilburn by a deed dated the 20th March 1865, for Rs. 5,000.

The journal entry as to this payment is—

May 1865.—Town Lot 69.—Paid Mr. E. D. Kilburn 5 shares, 1,076—80 ... ... ... ... 5,000

The lease of this lot was granted to Mr. Beattie by a deed dated the 1st January 1859; the area is 5 biggahs the annual rent Rs. 60, and the amount to be expended Rs. 2,400. Mr. Beattie sold this lot to Mr. Maitland by a deed dated the 24th June 1863 for Rs. 1,000, and Mr. Maitland sold this lot again to Mr. Kilburn for Rs. 6,000 by a deed, dated the 26th March 1865.

Town Lots Nos. 97, 98, 99, 100, 122, 128, 129, 130, 189, and 192.—All these ten several lots were purchased by the Company from Mr. Whittal for Rs. 40,000, by a deed dated the 30th August 1865.

The journal of entry as to the payment of this sum is—

October 1865.—Town Lots 97, 98, 99, 100, 122, 128, 129, 130, 189, 192.

Paid Mr Whital 26 shares, 2670-2695 ... ... 26,000

,, ,, Schiller, Atty. for Jas. Whittal, by cheque No. 202 ... 13,000

,, ,, Ditto ... ... ... ... 13,000

40,000

The leases of all the above ten lots were granted to, the Newab Nasim of Bengal. The leases of Lots Nos. 97, 98, 99, 100, 189, and 192 are all respectively dated the 1st January 1859. The area of the first four lots is 8 biggahs, and of the other two lots 7 biggahs. The leases of Lots Nos. 122, 128, 129, and 130 are all respectively dated the 20th January 1864, and the area of each lot is 5 biggahs. The annual rent of each of the above ten lots is Rs. 60, and the amount to be expended on each is Rs. 2,400.

All the above lots were sold by the Nawab Nazim to Mr. Whittal for Rs. 15,000, by a deed dated the 12th July 1864.

Town Lot No. 121.—This lot was purchased by the Company from Mr. J. H. Fergusson for Rs. 3,000, by a deed dated the 22nd February 1865.

The journal entry as to this purchase shows the payment to have been made to Mr. E. D. Kilburn. The entry is—

May 1865.—Town Lot 121.—Paid Mr. Kilburn

3 shares, 1141-43 ... ... ... ... 3,000.

The lease of this lot was granted to the Newab Nazim of Bengal by a deed dated the 29th January 1864. The area is 5 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 60, and the amount to be expended Rs. 2,400. This lot was sold by the Newab Nazim to Mr. Fergusson for Rs. 2,750 by a deed dated 8th June 1864.

Town Lot No. 170.—This lot was purchased by the Company from Mr. Struthers for Rs. 5,000, by a deed dated the 2nd January 1865.

The journal entry of the payment of this sum is—

May 1865.—Town Lot 170.—Paid to Mr. G. M. Struthers

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 shares, 1273-76 ... ... ... ... | | | | 4,000 |
| Ditto | ditto | ditto | 1 share, 1,362 ... | 1,000 |
| | | | | 5,000 |

The lease of this lot was granted to Mr. Struthers by a deed dated the 1st January 1859. The area is 7 biggahs, and the amount to be expended Rs. 2,400.

Town Lot No. 175.—This lot was purchased by the Company from Messrs. Vancutsem, Jung, and Giesler for Rs. 5,000, by a deed dated the 4th March 1865.

The journal entry of this Lot shows the payment to have been made to Messrs. Reinhold, Vancutsem, and Giesler. The entry is—

May 1865.—Town Lot 175.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paid to H. Reinhold 2 shares. | 2,062-63 ... | 2,000 | |
| ,, ,, E. Vancutsem 2 shares, | 2,064-65 ... | 2,000 | |
| ,, ,, H. Giesler, 1 share, | 2,066 ... | 1,000 | |
| | | 5,000. | |

The lease of this lot was granted to Syed Munsoor Ally Khan, Bahadoor, by a deed dated the 1st January 1859. The area is 7 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 60, and the amount to be expended Rs. 2,400. Syd Munsoor Ally Khan sold this lot to Messrs. Brown, Vaucutsem, and Giesler for Rs. 4,000, by a deed dated the 27th February 1865.

Town Lot No. 96.—This lot was purchased by the Company from the firm of Finlay, Campbell and Co. for Rs. 5,000, by a deed dated the 22nd April 1867. The assignment is from Syed Munsoor Ally Khan Bahadoor, Nawab Nazim, and F. Schiller, to the Company. It recites that the Newab Nazim sold the property by public auction; that the same was purchased by Finlay, Campbell and Co., and that they had sold the lot through Mr. Schiller to the Company.

The journal entry as to the payment of this sum is—

January, 1866.—Town Lot 96.—Paid to Finlay Campbell 5 shares, Nos. 3296-3,300 ... ... 5,000

The lease of this lot was granted to the Newab Nazim of Bengal by a deed dated the 1st January 1859. The area is 8 biggahs, the annual rent Rs. 60, and the amount to be expended Rs. 2,400.

The above are all the lots of land in Canning which the Company have purchased. They are all still held in leasehold, notwithstanding that there is an arrangement between the Municipality of Canning and the Company, by which the leases can be converted into freehold property by a payment of Rs. 500 per biggah in Municipal Debentures out of the subscribed for. The reason for this is that the rent payable by the Company is less than the interest the Company receive on the debentures.

APPENDIX C.

1,099 biggahs adjoining the present Town boundary, and having a frontage towards the Bidiaduri River.

This land, which acually consists of 1,099 biggahs and 2½ cottash, was conveyed by Messrs. Barradaill, Schiller, Struthers, and Jung to the Company, for the enormous sum of three lakhs of rupees, by a deed which is dated the 20th March 1865. This land is held under a *Mourassepottah* or perpetual lease which was granted by one Radhamadub Mookapadhia to Mohima Chunder Mookerjee. The *pottah* states the land to consist of 1,500 biggahs, and that the land was granted rent-free for five years, and then on a progressive rent increasing up to 8 annas a biggah annually, at which rent it was to remain fixed for ever. The annual rent payable for the land at the time of the conveyance was then the fixed rent of 8 annas per biggah, and which rent is now payable to the Municipality of Canning as the proprietors of Lot No. 54, in which lot this land is included, the interest of Radhamadub Mookerjee in Lot No. 54 having been purchased by the Government, and Lot No. 54 assigned by the Government in freehold to the Municipality.

This land was surveyed by the Soonderbuns Commissioner in 1267 Bengal style, (1860-61) and he, by his report made of such survey, states the area of the land to 1,099 biggahs and 2½ cottahs, and that after deducting therefrom as barren ground 19 biggahs and 2½ cottahs, there remained 1,080 biggahs and 5 cottahs subject to assessment, and he fixed the rent from the year 1267 in perpetuity at Rs. 540 per year, payable by the following instalments.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Maugh ... | ... | ... | ... | 175 |
| ,, Falgoon ... | ... | ... | ... | 201 |
| ,, Choitro ... | ... | ... | ... | 164 |
| | | | | 540 |

Mohima Chunder Mookerjee sold this *Mourassee* holding to Mr. James Hill by an Instrument dated the 30th June 1854, for Rs. 300.

Mr. J. Hill again sold the land to Miss Scotney for Rs. 2,000, by a deed dated the 6th March 1857.

Then Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller, Struthers, and Jung appear to have purchased the land from Miss Scotney for Rs. 30,000, by a deed dated the 24th April 1863, two-thirds being bought by Messrs. Borradaile, Shiller, and Struthers, and the remaining one-third by Mr. Jung; and Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller, Struthers, and Jung sold it, as I have before stated, to the Company for 3,00,000. The entries in the journal as to this purchase are very curious; they are as follows—

Koomarkhally Estate,

23d Feb. 1865.—Paid Cally Doss Dhur, cheque No. 9 17,000

,, Chunder Seekur Mookerjee ,, 10 17,000

,, Borradaile, Schiller & Co. ,, 12 50,000

,, F. A. Jung's interest, to } ,, 11 16,000

B. S. and Co. } 100,000

410,000

May.—Paid G. M. Struthers 40 shares 1,369-408 40,000

,, C. S. Mookerjee 33 shares, 1,409-41 ... 33,000

,, C. D. Dhur 33 shares, 1,442-74 ... 33,000

,, G. M. Struthers, 20 shares, 1,625-44 ... 20,000

,, F. Schiller 50 shares, 1,645-94 ... 50,000

,, G. M. Struthers 17 shares, 1 695-711 ... 17,000

,, P. Schiller, on acct of F. A. Jung } 17 shares, 1,712,28 17,000

410,000

Rs. 310,009 is Rs. 10,000 more than the actual purchase money; the excess, Rs. 10,000, was afterwards carried by transfer in account to the purchase of the Town Lot No. 8, as I have above stated, in my explanation of the purchase of that lot.

Now what appears strange in these entries is the payment of Rs. 66,000 in shares, and Rs. 34,000 in cash, making one lakh of rupees, to the two Saboos who are both banians of the house of Borradaile, Schiller and Co., and the payment of only Rs. 17,000 in shares, and Rs. 16,000 in cash, to Mr. Jung, who is stated in the deed to have had a one-third share in the property.

The sale of this property must have been an excellent profit to the firm of Borradaile, Schiller and Co. and their banians, as 210 shares were taken as part of the purchase money.

*(To be continued.)*

## JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

*(The Saturday Review.)*

ONE of those theorists who make it their business to found systems on temporary anomalies hastately warned investors to avoid all railway securities, all commercial Companies which they do not perfectly understand, and many other classes of adventure. The recommendation to prefer Consols is entirely unobjectionable when 3½ or 3¾ per cent. is considered a satisfactory rate of interest. But the advice to buy gas shares would scarcely have been given if the writer had known that the London Gas Companies are threatened with the total or partial confiscation of their property; and a statement that Greek bondholders are better off than the debenture-holders of half a dozen English railway is wholly inaccurate. Investors, or persons whose money is not yet invested, are not sufferers, but gainers, by the depreciation of joint-stock property. A capitalist who could afford to distribute his purchases equally among all the items in the Share List, at the present market price, would probably after two or three years find that his property had increased one-third in value. The Railway Companies, though they have perhaps been dragged from their true line, are likely to profit eventually by some results of their present difficulties. Under cover of the popular demand for closing capital accounts, they are abandoning numerous lines which were forced upon them by the public demand for accommodation, and they are forming amalgamations which will secure a monopoly over entire districts. The South-Eastern Company, already united to the Brighton, has at last absorbed the London Chatham, and Dover; and the columns of *Bradshaw* will soon bear witness to the results necessarily following from the wisdom that at present governs the Two Companies. The union of the South-Eastern and the Chatham Companies jointly promoted a new line to Brighton, and their officers stated in great detail the necessity for further accommodation, and the insufficiency of the service of the existing Companies. The same Company has now given notice of the establishment of the new line, which was promptly projected for the purpose of forcing the Brighton to amalgamate, and the Directors have taken off several of the trains on the existing Brighton line. By similar methods many railways will recover their past losses, and the only sufferers will be passengers, freighters, and the community in general. Investors cannot do better than to take the tide at the ebb, in the reasonable hope that their fortunes will rise with the flood. If they abstain from meddling with any business Company in which they do not understand, their choice of investments will be limited; yet it is to a certain extent true that associated enterprise labours under special disadvantages.

The general depression of the Share-market, as far as it is not to be attributed to special and exceptional causes, represents the intrinsic drawbacks of joint-stock enterprise in comparison with the secresy and unity of private management. Few merchants, and not many bankers, could afford to have the daily state of their credit ascertained and published as the marketable value of associated capital is indicated by the Share List. Where fortune depends on the general expectation of fine weather, barometers are, if possible, thrust out of sight; and the weather-glass of the Stock Exchange has not even the merit of accuracy, as it is constantly tampering at the hands of buyers and sellers. The corporate character of Companies involves another inconvenience, because by a natural confusion of thought, capital held in partnership with numerous other persons loses some of the imaginative sanctity which attaches to private property. Heterodox financiers have repeatedly proposed to tax dividens derived from trade at a higher rate than profits obtained from similar sources by private persons; and among more ignorant persons there is a prevalent notion that Companies and Corporations are, like the State, legitimate objects of plunder. Nearly all the forms of irregularity which have shaken the confidence of shareholders and investors may by practised every day by private firms with absolute immunity from comment. The proportion of debt to stock, and the application of capital to charges properly belonging to revenue, are determined by considerations of expediency, without appeal to public opinion, as long as insolvency is avoided. The law of limited liability recognised the right of small capitalists to share in the profits of trade, as well as the public advantage of making savings and surplus incomes more generally reproductive; nor is legislation to blame for the errors which have been committed in the progress of a new experiment. For some time after other trades had been thrown open, Parliament hesitated to concede a limitation of responsibility to the judges of the credit of a bank, and while figure or nothing up only a small portion of the subscribed capital made the alteration in the law practically inoperative. A much more important change was effected when joint-stock banks were compelled on a sudden to publish their accounts. It has since been found that Banking Companies offer full security to creditors, although their shareholders are subject to serious risk.

Some of the commercial scandals which have shocked general feeling are the natural results of joint-stocked enterprise in private undertakings, directors cannot defraud shareholders, inasmuch as the managers of the business are also the owners of the capital invested. A banker cannot, without risk to his credit be engaged in extraneous speculations from which he himself and his partners are free, to advantage supported by their funds. A director of a joint-stock bank, on the other hand, is generally engaged in business of his own and in common with other traders he habitually uses a certain amount of borrowed money. In the Royal Bank of Liverpool, as elsewhere, some of the governing body have preferred their interest as merchants to their duty as bankers; and, with the connivance of their colleagues, they have applied the money of their constituents to their own private purposes. It is difficult to estimate accurately a transaction which assumes the character of misconduct only when it is carried to excess. Directors who borrow money from their own bank do not necessarily guilty of even venial irregularity: and in some instances they would disappoint the expectations of their constituents if they applied for aid to rival establishments. It is probably understood that a director is to keep his account at the bank which he administers; it is one of the object of bankers to attract customers, and, until failure of payment occurs, every separate account contributes to the profits of the Company. It is also well known that a commercial account implies advances of money by the bank as often as required, and that the bank of a merchant actively engaged in trade cannot afford to keep large deposits idle. The shareholders of the Royal Bank of Liverpool had the means of knowing that members of their Board were probably indebted to the undertaking; and their only ground of complaint is that the advances were too large, and that the solvency of the debtors was not impartially considered. The further error of accepting security which was not certainly or immediately negotiable followed from the original anomaly of allowing the same person to lend for others and to borrow for himself. The professional sagacity of a banker is chiefly employed in appreciating the solvency of his debtors and the value of securities; and it is evident that directors cannot be trusted to estimate their own credit. There can be little doubt that in the Royal Bank of Liverpool there was a moral, if not a legal, breach of trust; but when a trustee is empowered to use an undefined portion of the trust funds, it is difficult to ascertain where his misfeasance begins.

If capitalists could be induced to become directors of joint-stock banks without any hope of obtaining accommodation from their establishments, it would be obviously desirable to prohibit loans to members of the Board; and as long as the business of banking returns large profits, there seems to be no reason why a Company should not be able to obtain the services of disinterested directors. Whatever may be the case with other undertakings, it is necessary to secure an independent supervision of the acts even of the most competent manager of a bank. The administrator of a railway has no interest opposed to his duty to his employers; but, in a bank, an unjust steward may derive almost unlimited gains from a understanding with debtors. The private capitalist alone, combining in himself all the interests which conflict as soon as they are dissociated, is exempt from all temptation to internal dishonesty; although he may possibly defraud his depositors. It is unlucky that all parties concerned have a strong motive for hushing up the irregular proceedings of the Royal Bank of Liverpool. The exposure of fraudulent or questionable debtors might perhaps precipitate the insolvency which may possibly be retrieved or avoided unless it is publicly declared. Having trusted persons of doubtful credit the shareholders, through the liquidators, are anxious that others, by participating in their error, should share or prevent its consequences. If the mercantile community of Liverpool suffers from the reticence of the liquidators, the shareholders and creditors will look exclusively to themselves; yet even in the largest of English trading cities it might have been supposed that the relations of the bank to its debtors were already notorious. The severe moralist who wishes that crime should always receive its due reward will command little attention on the Stock Exchange.

For purely speculative trades the machinery of joint-stock Compaines is essentially unfit. The collapse of the French Credit Mobilier will probably either discourage the formation of similar Compaines, or materially change their character. The business of ordinary dealing with money is so simple that a banker who fails to meet his engagements is by the very fact convicted of serious misconduct; but national loans, public works, and miscellaneous undertakings offer the uncertain security which naturally corresponds to a high rate of profit. Some well-known capitalists have amassed colossal fortunes by the exercise of skill and experience in the selection of a series of profitable ventures, but the publicity which attends the operations of a Company, though in prosperous times it may be a source of profit, must ultimately be a fatal drawback. The vicious principle of the Credit Mobilier was exposed by French and English economists at a time when large dividends were thought to furnish a sufficient answer to sceptics and objectors. For a considerable period the reputations of the Company added a fictitious value to the stock of any undertaking which commanded its supports; and at suitable opportunities the managers realized, for the benefit of their proprietors, the premiums which their liberality had earned. It took some time to teach the clients of the Credit Mobilier that the inconvenience caused by the withdrawal of auxiliary capital might sometimes outweigh the benefit of the original contribution. The Company discounted by degrees the belief in the sagacity and soundness of its undertakings, and when a commercial crisis arrived, it found its capital locked up in investments which could no longer be floated by its alliance. A Credit Company, so far as it is distinguished from a bank, rejects as securities good commercial bills and funded securities, depending for its revenue on the conjectured profits of other speculators. There is no reason why capital should not be risked in loans to adventurers, or in participation of their chances; but no Board of Directors or paid agent can safely be trusted with the discretion of choosing such investments. It is fortunate that the Credit Mobilier was not allowed to increase, its capital to the vast extent which seemed at one time likely to be approved by the Imperial Government.

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

*(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)*

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Singapore, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapor, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
*London Bankers*—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed below one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rates of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order

OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay. 24th October 1867.

### THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)